"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are partly cloudy, warmer, westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,296 NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1897. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The London morning papers give extended comments on the speeches of the Duke of Devonshire and Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, delivered in Liverpool on Saturday. At a meeting in Madrid of dissident Conservatives, Señor Silvela declared that the Canovas Ministry had signed the death warrant of parliamentary government. The monsoon has started with full force on the west coast of India. Heavy rainfalls are reported in Bombay. It is rumored in Glasgow that an American syndicate has completed arrangements to operate large thread mills at Paisley. Belgian army officers organize a demonstration before the King in Brussels in favor of a reorganization of the army, and the abolition of the system of military substitutes. By the terms of the Pellas steamboat concession, just purchased by the Atlas Steamship Company for Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, the company secures valuable grants. The canal company is not named in the contract.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Max Gebauer, a druggist of First Avenue, partly identified the Calvary Church suicide as Mrs. Josephine Doriat, his old landlady.

A cyclone struck St. Vincent Island, of the Windward group, damaging public buildings and capsizing a sloop. Three persons were drowned.

H. E. Guilmette and W. Morton Smith were drowned by the capsizing of a catboat in the Hudson River, off Fort Lee, N. J. Miss Emma Guilmette was rescued in an unconscious condition.

The Sultan, according to the Constantinople correspondent of The London Times, has appealed to Emperors Nicholas and William to support his claim to annex Thessaly.

George Kell was struck by a cable car at Broadway and Fourteenth Street last night and thrown headlong. Women fainted, expecting he would be killed, but he soon recovered.

An attempt was made to assassinate Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, while on his way to the Longchamps races. A bomb made of tubing was exploded. A man named Gallet was arrested. No one was injured.

Mr. Platt saw a number of his lieutenants at the Fifth Avenue Hotel before he left for Washington. It is understood that he will take no action in regard to Seth Low's candidacy at present. Mr. Bryan had a secret conference with a committee of the Progressive Democratic League. Senator Grady says that Mr. Bryan has harmonized Tammany Hall.

Page 2.

M. Arnaud's brown colt Dogo captured the Grand Prix de Paris run at Long Champs.

The fine weather of yesterday bought out the biggest showing of boats and oarsmen so far seen on the Harlem River this season.

The Thirteen Club of New York held its one hundred and fifty-third regular banquet in the Continental Hotel, Newark. Among the speakers were Dr. Thomas Dunn English, George Francis Train, Theodore Davis, and Clark Bell.

President McKinley arrived in Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday morning, and spent the day there, the guest of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans. He attended church in the morning, visited Orchard Knob in the afternoon, and then held a short reception at a hotel. He started on the return journey to Washington last night.

Page 3.

Bishop Capers yesterday administered the rite of ordination to four priests and seven Deacons in St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

The Rev. George C. Houghton of Hoboken yesterday delivered the baccalaureate address to the students of Stevens Institute.

Confirmation services were held yesterday afternoon at Blackwell's Island for a class of forty inmates of the almshouse. Bishop Capers officiated.

Father O'Connor preached on the mystery of the Trinity at St. Francis Xavier's Church yesterday. It was a special Trinity Sunday service, and the church would not hold all who sought to attend it.

It is reported that the old Roman Catholic Parish of St. Andrew's, down town, is to be abandoned and a new parish organized on the extreme west side, between Forty-second and Fifty-sixth Streets.

"General" Hadley yesterday replied to the recent attack by members of the Parochial Missions Society, and the resolution withdrawing support to the Church Army after September next. He says that the society has never given the army support, either moral or financial. The army is aggressive and has just opened a new post in Jersey City.

Page 5.

On account of the serious illness of Judge Gerrit A. Forbes, in Cooperstown, the Elmendorf contest will case will probably go over the term.

At the request of the Standing Committee of the diocese, Bishop Capers has prepared two prayers for Queen Victoria, to be used in the Episcopal churches next Sunday.

Frederick A. Ridabock, one of the best known of the old Volunteer Firemen of New York, died on Saturday morning. He was in the eighty-second year of his age and had held many prominent positions.

Lester Gale, a witness to Joseph Richardson's last will, yesterday, speaking for the widow, defended the late millionaire's memory, and his ability to devise property. If a contest is to be made, the fact will likely be known to-day, as the last will is to be filed for probate at once.

Seymour G. Hess, the well-known young actor, died from pleuro-pneumonia after a twelve weeks' illness, at his father's home, 68 West Sixty-fifth Street, on Saturday night. He was the only son of Electrical Subway Commissioner Jacob Hess and had played in several New York theatres.

Page 8.

James Bambrick, accused of swindling by collecting money on false messages, written on telegraph blanks, was held for trial yesterday in the Yorkville Court.

The funeral of Moritz Cohn was held yesterday morning in the Synagogue of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise conducted the service, and delivered the funeral oration.

A mysterious robbery of a shoe store on Fulton Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, occurred on Saturday night. Five hundred and ninety-five dollars was stolen while the manager of the store was playing pool in a neighboring billiard room.

Capt. Chapman, in his crusade against the Shenandoah and Gramercy Clubs, put policemen in uniform at their doors at midnight Saturday, with instructions to let no woman enter. He announced that his will and not the law is the only authority necessary in the precinct.

The Spanish-American delegates left New York yesterday for Boston, where they will be the guests of the municipality. They will spend to-day, however, inspecting the principal industries of Fall River. They expressed themselves as delighted with New York and with the hospitality they received here.

The Indian Office in Washington has received a detailed report from Capt. Stouch, the Tongue River (Mon.) Indian Agent, in which is described the trouble with the Cheyenne braves on his attempting to arrest the murderer David Stanley. The report severely criticises the State authorities for attempting to interfere with the agent.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-or-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 7.

General Manager Drake Arrested.

General Manager Francis Drake of the Nassau Electric Railway was arrested at Coney Island last night by Policeman Coleman of the Butler Street (Brooklyn) Precinct, charged with striking an officer. Coleman had a day off yesterday, and last night visited Coney Island in plain clothes. He says that at the West End Station Drake grabbed him and tried to hurry him from the car. When he protested, Drake struck him. He says he told Drake he was a policeman, and Drake said he did not care.

MR. PLATT WILL NOT ACT

Hopes He May Not Have to Accept Seth Low as the Republican Candidate.

HE WILL WAIT AND WATCH

Mr. Bryan Has a Secret Conference with a Committee of the Progressive Democratic League—Senator Grady Says Mr. Bryan Has Harmonized Tammany.

There was but a slim attendance at Senator Platt's Sunday school, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, but the pupils made up in earnestness what was lacking in numbers. The notable ones were Chairman Hackett and Chief Clerk Fox of the Republican State Committee and Chairman Quigg of the County Committee. Their conference was prolonged and apparently profound, but what its exact purport was none of those present would disclose.

Unofficially, it is stated, however, that a policy of inactivity was decided upon. Even at the price of the overthrow of his local machine, Mr. Platt is not willing to accept Seth Low as the Republican Party candidate for Mayor of the greater city. That he may be forced to do so, however, under certain conditions, he fully realizes, but he hopes that by waiting these conditions will pass by. He hopes that there will come up from the rank and file of the party a demand for a straight party candidate, which will give him a reasonable excuse for declaring for a rule or ruin policy as against fusion with the Citizens' movement. As one of Mr. Platt's followers said yesterday:

Will Wait and See.

"We know it would be easier to make a dicker with Tammany for a slice of the patronage than to get our share of it from a reform Mayor whom we had helped elect. We intend to wait and see if there does not develop a row in the Citizens' Union camp which will render them innocuous. Then we will come to the front with our ticket, shout that any man who does not vote for it is a traitor to good government, and try to stampede the reform element in favor of our men. If we succeed, we will have everything our own way. If we fail, well—we will still be no worse off than before. You can gamble on it that there will be no early Republican Mayoralty Convention this year."

In line with this was the official statement, as a result of the conference, that no candidate to run on the Republican ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals had been decided upon, and probably none would be for some time, and that there would be no meeting of the State or County Committees until the latter part of August. This means that Senator Platt has definitely decided to wait if possible until both the Citizens' Union and Tammany have made their nominations, and if possible to an extent feel the public pulse concerning them, before naming the Republican ticket. Under these conditions it will still be possible to make a deal to win out some of the minor offices, even if the Mayoralty is lost.

Senator Platt Leaves.

It was 3 o'clock when Senator Platt left the Fifth Avenue Hotel to take his train to Washington, and when he did he was accompanied by Chairman Hackett. Senator Platt generally uses the elevated railroad, and Chairman Hackett invariably takes a carriage. Yesterday they compromised on an open Broadway car. Whether it was the proximity to each other or the Summer breezes that bothered them is unknown, but the fact is that both turned up their coat collars and looked uncomfortable.

They had no sooner left the hotel than State Committeeman Gibbs hurried in. He said that he wanted to see his chieftain, Senator Platt, and was disappointed to find that he had gone. He, too, is in favor of a wait, watch, and grab policy.

On the other hand, the Democratic position has not been improved by the visit of William J. Bryan. In spite of his perfunctory remarks about "home rule" and "local self-government," the silver wing of the party is more than ever determined to force the silver issue into the Mayoralty fight.

Bryan's Secret Conference.

On Saturday, after his speech, he had a secret conference with the Committee on Political Activity of the Progressive Democratic League. It was held in Room 23 of the Hotel Bartholdi, and the result is that the league will accept no nomination from Tammany except that of an out-and-out free-silver man. It will also demand that the Chicago platform be reaffirmed in its entirety, and if these demands are not complied with there will be assorted trouble in the Democratic household.

According to Vice President John Hosey of the league, Mr. Bryan thanked them for the work that they had done, and in reply to their request for his advice as to whether they should force the silver issue in the local campaign he practically declined to commit himself. He repeated his statement about not wishing to interfere in local matters, but added that the silver issue should not be forgotten for a moment or permitted to take a second place. He then again thanked the league and expressed the hope that it would continue the good fight.

This talk was reported to a meeting of the Committee on Political Activity of the league, which was held yesterday in the hall at Hudson and Leroy Street. A meeting to outline a plan of aggressive campaign will be held at the same place next Sunday afternoon.

Senator "Tom" Grady, speaking for Tammany, said yesterday that the visit of Mr. Bryan had made perfect harmony in the Hall. His talk had made it plain that he had confidence in Tammany's wisdom to make its own platform and issues in the local fight.

Chairman Hackett's Vacation.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee has decided to take a vacation. This is due to the decision of the State and local party leaders not to begin active work before the end of August. To-day Mr. Hackett will leave for his home in Utica, and after a short rest there he will join the State Fish, Forestry, and Game Commission and will accompany the members for a tour through the woods and wilds of Canada. He has set no definite date for his return.

BICYCLE THIEF ESCAPES.

Kinney Breaks Jail in Norristown, Penn., and Laughs at His Pursuer.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., June 13.—Walter Kinney, who was sentenced to prison yesterday for a term of five years for stealing a bicycle from the vestibule of a church and for robbing freight cars, escaped from jail this morning. Up to a late hour to-night, he had not been recaptured.

Kinney effected his escape by picking the lock of his cell door, after which he scaled the stone wall about the jail. High Constable Bergey, who lives in the rear of the jail, saw Kinney climbing over the wall, and hurried to the spot. Bergey, being very large and corpulent, made very slow advance, and the convicted man was over the wall and away before he could reach him.

The constable gave chase, but was unable to catch up to Kinney, the latter several times stopping and laughing at the official's slow progress. Bergey finally gave up the chase.

Kinney is twenty-six years old, and came from New Jersey.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The pork packing establishment of John Bower & Son, Twenty-fourth and Brown Streets, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $10,000.

TOWED BY AN ALLIGATOR.

Two Little Girls Near Georgetown, Fla., Lose Their Poodle, but Have an Exciting Ride.

PALATKA, Fla., June 13.—While the two little daughters of Hiram Johnson, who lives near Georgetown, were in a boat on the bayou washing a poodle, which they had thrown overboard with a rope attached, an alligator swallowed the dog and attacked the boat.

Johnson, hearing the girls' screams, ran down and began firing his shotgun at the beast. The rope tied to the dog was also attached to the boat, and the alligator started to go about in a circle, twisting the craft, and nearly spilling the frightened children.

It then started up the bayou, dragging the boat after it. It made the entire circuit of the bayou, several miles in extent, Johnson firing at it whenever he could. He at last shot it in the eye, and the alligator in his pain, upset the boat.

Johnson finished the killing, and some friends rescued the girls.

BRYAN AND SEWALL MEET.

Dine in Washington with National Chairman Jones.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall met to-day at the table of Senator Jones of Arkansas, the National Democratic Chairman.

Mr. Bryan this evening left for Norfolk, Va.

IN MEMORY OF BALLANTINE.

Services Held at the Tomb of the Dead Senator in Andes, N. Y.

DELHI, N. Y., June 13.—A large number of friends who cherish the memory of Senator James Ballantine gathered at his tomb at Andes to-day and decorated it with laurel pieces. A memorial service was held, with addresses by Senators Coggeshall and Grant, Clerks Kenyon and Gleason, Linn Bruce, and others. Elliot F. Danforth also was present.

ON THE WAY TO NEW ZEALAND.

Governor General Ranfurly Arrives in Montreal—Sixty Tons of Baggage.

MONTREAL, June 13.—His Excellency Earl Ranfurly, Governor General of New Zealand, Lady Ranfurly, their daughters Lady Constance and Lady Ethel Knox, and the Governor's aide, Capt. Alexander, arrived in Montreal from Europe to-day.

Lord Ranfurly's party numbers about thirty, and they are carrying over sixty tons of baggage. They intend crossing the continent by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, stopping off for some sport in the Rocky Mountains.

The party will sail direct from Vancouver to Sydney, thence to Wellington.

WOMAN POSTAL THIEF.

Miss Hunt of Oakland, Ill., Arrested for Stealing Letters.

OAKLAND, Ill., June 13.—Miss Elvira Hunt, daughter of Postmaster William Hunt of this place, was arrested late Saturday night by Post Office Inspector Price on the charge of rifling the mails.

Letters containing money had gone astray in the last few months. By means of four decoy letters, each containing a dollar bill, Price entrapped Miss Hunt. She confessed she had taken the decoy letters and other letters containing money. She and her father appeared and gave bail for her appearance in the Federal court.

Mr. Hunt is well-to-do, and the girl has considerable money of her own.

WONDERFUL CHICAGO LAD.

Accomplished Musician and a Great Scholar—Ten Years Old.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Prof. Roney, a Chicago choir leader, has discovered a wonder in a ten-year-old boy, Florizel Fabrice Von Reuter, who reads with intelligence heavy literature, and plays de Beriot's first and ninth concertos, and many more compositions equally difficult upon the violin with great facility, accuracy, and feeling. He plays the piano equally well, and has composed several small pieces, which show great originality.

Aside from these wonderful accomplishments, his fund of general information, as tested by Prof. Roney with random questions covering literature, science, natural history, and history, proves to be marvelous in one so young. His musical future, Prof. Roney says, is bound to be most brilliant.

After hearing of an earthquake, the lad depicted the convulsion with a tremolo on the G string of his violin, the screaming of the people with chromatics in the high E, and the falling of buildings on the D string, with wonderful effect.

SENTRY WOUNDS A BICYCLIST.

Atlanta Youth Badly Injured by a Bayonet at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.—As a result of an encounter last night between a sentry of Fort McPherson and Cicero Hopkins, son of a wealthy widow of this city, in which the latter was seriously wounded by a bayonet, the Fifth Regiment will probably again be brought before the authorities at Washington. For the present, bicycle riders have been excluded from the post by Commandant Cook.

It has been the custom of Atlanta riders to frequent the level drives in the post, and last night young Hopkins was enjoying himself with others, when he returned a surly answer to an order from the sentry that he ride slower. In a moment the soldier threw his weapon across the bicyclist's path, and the young man fell heavily to the ground, badly wounded in the groin. Medical attention was given him, and this morning he was sent to his home in the city.

Col. Cook asserts that he met the accident in consequence of disregarding the orders of the sentry, which the young man denies. He says that the attack was premeditated, and his friends expect to file charges with the department should he recover.

STATE PRINTING CONTRACT.

Rumor of Legal Proceedings Relating to Its Award.

ALBANY, June 13.—There promises to be an exciting time at the meeting of the State Printing Board Tuesday, when the contract will be let for doing the legislative printing for two years. The present State printers, Wynkoop - Hallenbeck - Crawford Company of New York City, have been the subject of attack for some time by other printing concerns formerly doing State printing. A libel suit growing out of these attacks, in which it is predicted surprising testimony will be given, is pending.

The bids the board will consider Tuesday are made by The Argus Company, The Journal Company, Weed-Parsons Printing Company, James B. Lyon, Jr., The Times-Union Company, and the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, and Charles Tollmer, Jr., of Brooklyn. Figuring on the bids shows Charles Tollmer's to be the lowest, in the neighborhood of $72,000. The next lowest bid is that of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, the present State printers, at about $77,000. Mr. Tollmer's bid is about $4,000 less than the price at which the contract was let last year.

The law calls for the awarding of the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The rumor is current that some of the other bidders will mandamus the board to keep it from letting the contract either to Tollmer or the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, on the alleged grounds that they lack responsibility and have offered to furnish work and material below market values. It is reported here that Tollmer is an employe of the Wynkoop - Hallenbeck - Crawford Company.

Bass Fishing.

Season opens June 15th. Get fishing book at Erie ticket offices.—Adv.

NORTH SIDE BICYCLE PALACE.

Clubhouse and Amusement Features—The Building to Cost $200,000—Prominent Men Interested.

New York is to have a bicycle palace. It will be in the nature of a club, and will be something entirely unique. The direction of its affairs for the first year will be vested in a Board of Control selected from among the following prominent men, who have either given their sanction to the plan or have subscribed to the stock of the club:

William C. Whitney, John A. McCall, John Jacob Astor, William Jay, Henry B. Andrews, William R. Grace, J. Sergeant Cram, John D. Crimmins, Edward A. McCall, Richard Croker, Albert G. Spaulding, Andrew Freedman, James J. Coogan, and Francis M. Scott. It is to be a wheelman's clubhouse, with all the comforts of club, hotel, and home combined.

The site chosen is at the southwestern approach to the Central Bridge over the Harlem River, where the old Macomb's Dam Bridge was once situated. This is the terminus of the Seventh Avenue bicycle route, and the beginning of that on Jerome Avenue, which, it is promised, will soon be made the finest bicycle road in the country, extending from the Harlem to Yonkers.

The building is to cost not less than $200,000. Private lockers will be provided for each member, hot, cold, and salt water baths, a gymnasium, billiard room, ball room, amusement hall, café, private dining rooms, and 150 sleeping rooms. There will also be a woman's annex.

There will be a roof garden, where concerts will be given in Summer. In cold and rainy weather entertainments will be given in the amusement hall. The plan is to have other amusement features as well, including carnivals, race meets, and the like. The dues have been fixed at $20 for initiation and $2 a month thereafter. Ground will soon be broken for the new building.

CABLE CAR STRUCK KELL.

Women Fainted When They Saw Him Fall on the Fourteenth Street Curve—Injuries Not Serious.

George Kell, a printer, living at Pryor's Hotel, 12 Chatham Square, while attempting to cross the tracks of the Broadway cable road at Fourteenth Street last night, was knocked down by south-bound Cable Car No. 163 of the Broadway line. When the car struck Kell he was thrown headlong on the tracks, and onlookers thought he would be killed outright. He was picked up unconscious.

Policeman Gaffney called an ambulance, and Dr. Whiting attended to his injuries. It was found that Kell had a contusion on the right side of the head, and bad lacerations of the flesh on his right arm and shoulder. The cable car was stopped until Kell regained consciousness, but as he refused to make any complaint against the gripman or conductor, because he said they were poor workingmen, they were allowed to go on their way.

It was thought at first that Kell had his skull fractured, but he escaped with the injuries above mentioned. Several women on the car fainted when they saw the accident.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A WHEEL.

A Six-Year-Old Boy Severely Injured by an Unknown Bicyclist.

Golallo Lodnella, six years of age, who resides with his parents at 432 East Eleventh Street, was knocked down by an unknown bicyclist at the corner of Eleventh Street and First Avenue last evening. There was a large number of persons coming out of Calvary Cemetery at the time the little fellow was knocked down.

The boy lay unconscious for a time, a great crowd gathered about, and much excitement prevailed. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was summoned, and the boy taken there for treatment. It was found that the boy had sustained a severe fracture of the left leg, besides several contusions. The wheelman escaped.

Fell Off His Wheel.

Manuel Levy, a clerk, who resides at 145 East Broadway, had an outing spoiled by an accident on a bicycle. He was with some friends yesterday rusticating at Queens County Park, Newtown, L. I. While attempting to get on his wheel he in some unknown manner slipped and fell, fracturing his left leg badly, just below the knee. His friends got a carriage and brought him to Gouverneur Hospital, where his wounds were treated.

Struck by a Cable Car.

In crossing Thirtieth Street, at Lexington Avenue, on his bicycle, last night, Robert Crawford of 2,143 Seventh Avenue was struck by a southbound cable car. The wheel was demolished, Crawford was hurled ten feet, and picked up unconscious. He was attended by Dr. Vincent of 110 East Twenty-sixth Street, and found to have sustained a scalp wound and many contusions of the body. William Dowdall of 316 East Seventy-third Street, the gripman, was arrested.

TWO RUNAWAYS UP TOWN.

A Collision on Seventh Avenue and All Hands Thrown Out.

At 3:30 P. M. John A. Wolf, a wholesale grocer, of 1,416 Ninth Street, was driving on Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, when his horse ran away, colliding with a rig containing Mr. and Mrs. James Josephs of 1,770 Madison Avenue. Both vehicles were broken and overturned. The occupants were thrown out and slightly injured. Both horses got away from their drivers, Wolf's dragging him for a mile by the reins before it escaped. A mounted policeman caught it at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and the other was stopped at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

The other runaway occurred on the same avenue, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. John Brady of 313 East Thirty-ninth Street, was driving with his three-year-old son Frank and his brother James, when his horse started to run. It was stopped also by a mounted policeman.

RUNAWAYS ON THE BOULEVARD.

A double runaway occurred on the Coney Island Boulevard yesterday afternoon. At 5:30 o'clock C. F. Brush of 44 Watt Street, Brooklyn, was driving a surrey on Twenty-second Avenue, near the Boulevard. His horse became frightened at a passing wheelman, and started to run. Just before the Boulevard was reached, Mr. Brush was thrown out, but received only a slight shaking up.

The horse ran on, turning into the Boulevard, where it soon ran into a team and road wagon driven by Charles Class of 300 Garfield Place. Mr. Blass's wife was with him. Both were thrown out, and received several slight bruises. Their team started to run, too, and in the opposite direction from that in which Mr. Brush's horse was going. The Boulevard was crowded at the time, and many vehicles narrowly escaped injury.

Bicycle Policeman Mehrtens caught the team, and Mr. Brush's horse was stopped by a man whose name was not learned. The vehicles were considerably damaged.

During this incident, Philip Hayes of 110 Wren Street, Brooklyn, was driving further down the Boulevard, near Avenue D, when his horse dropped dead from sunstroke. It was valued at $500.

GOULD MATCHES IN KANKAKEE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 13.—An experienced engineer two weeks ago overhauled Edwin Gould's new factory for the Continental Match Company, or rather the old furniture factory in which Gould says he in going to make matches.

Yesterday the material for the new smoke stack arrived. The machinery and boilers were cleaned and put in order, and there are really some evidences that matches are to be made. The people here have been skeptical of Gould's intention to manufacture Continental matches at this place, but they have made up their minds that he really means business.

A TRAIN NEARLY WRECKED

Rails Found Wedged Across Tracks of Sea Beach Road at Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

PILOT STRUCK OBSTRUCTION

There Were Eight Cars Loaded with Passengers from Coney Island Behind the Engine, and the Train Was Running Slowly—No One Was Hurt.

What appears to have been a deliberate attempt to wreck a train loaded with returning pleasure seekers was made last night on the Sea Beach Railroad in Brooklyn. Owing to the fact that the train was heavily loaded, and running slowly because of trouble with the weight of the passengers, no serious damage was done.

The attempt was made on the train leaving Coney Island about 9 o'clock. The engine was in charge of Engineer Mallen, and the train consisted of eight cars, all loaded to their fullest capacity. The attempt to ditch it was made near the Fifth Avenue tunnel.

The road is replacing its old rails with new ones, and the new rails, ready to be laid, are lying along the road. Each rail weighs over 500 pounds.

Three of the rails had been placed across the four rails of the road, and braced in place with wood wedges. The engine drawing the train which was the first on the scene had some trouble in managing the heavily laden train, and as it approached the point where the obstruction was, it was not making much headway.

When Mallon saw the obstruction he attempted to stop, and had but partly succeeded when the pilot of the engine struck the rails.

The pilot on the engine is hung very low, an inch and a half at least lower than on most engines, and an inch lower than on any other engine on the road. The pilot took up the rails, cutting them in halves, instead of allowing the forward trucks to run against them. The pilot was smashed, but the engine stopped without leaving the tracks. Had the train been racing there must have been a serious accident, and probably a heavy loss of life.

The obstruction was removed and the train proceeded to Brooklyn without further incident. The matter was reported at the Eighteenth Precinct and at the Coney Island Station House. The reserves from the Coney Island Station House were sent out to scour the country about the tracks until they met the officers from the other precincts coming toward Coney Island.

General Manager Nelson of the Sea Beach Railroad said he had no idea why any one should have made the attempt to wreck the train. No one had been discharged from the road since last Fall, when the Summer hands were laid off. He knew of no one having ill will against the company, and he could not imagine any reason for the cowardly act. Employes of the company were sent out to patrol the road all night.

MAY BE MRS. DORIAT.

Max Gebauer Thinks the Calvary Church Suicide May Be His Old Landlady.

Not until 7 o'clock last night did any one appear that might by any chance identify the Calvary Church suicide at the Morgue. At that hour, however, Max Gebauer, a druggist, who keeps a store at 409 First Avenue, called at the Morgue and requested to view the remains of the woman. He was asked if he knew the woman, and he replied that he thought he might know her. He carefully examined the remains for some time, all the while asking questions as to her weight and her appearance when in life.

After this was concluded Mr. Gebauer was asked if he knew her. "I think I do," When questioned more closely he answered:

"Well, I am pretty sure that this woman is one I used to know once, but I am not ready to make oath to it." His story is as follows:

"About seven years ago, before I was the proprietor of the drug store, I had charge of a drug store at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue. While I was employed there I had occasion to look for a boarding house, and went to one at Columbus Avenue, the second door from Park & Tilford's store, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets.

"After I had been there some little time I became quite friendly with the boarding house landlady, Mrs. Josephine Doriat. She spoke with a marked French accent, and at the time I should judge she was about forty-six years of age. I learned that she came from Bordeaux, in the South of France, and was a divorced woman. She told me that she had one son living in France. She after a while grew confidential and told me that she was at one time lady's maid for several aristocratic families in England. She said that while making the trip to America she was introduced to ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands, and was very proud of the fact. This woman was extravagant in her clothes, and spent so much money on her dresses that she failed to pay her bills and was dispossessed."

It will be remembered that last week a woman called on Mayor Strong and told him that ex-Queen Liliuokalani had left her several millions of dollars. She wanted the Mayor to give her a million dollars down on the strength of it. Mayor Strong said that this woman spoke with a French accent.

TROUBLES AT A SEANCE.

French Spirit Didn't Understand the Language, and a Wig Fell Off at the Wrong Time.

Mrs. Stoddard-Gray and her son De Watt C. Hough profess to be able to give "séances" with spirits of the departed at so much per séance at 323 West Thirty-fourth Street. It is said they are favored by the ghostly world, but when they departed from the usual bell ringing, harmonica playing, and cabinet work last night, they were dismal failures

"We will now materialize some spirits," said Mrs. Gray. So saying, she opened the door of a mysterious cabinet, and there stepped forth a white-sheeted figure. It had a squeaky voice, pretended to be feminine, and was introduced to the audience as the Mother Superior of the Monastery of Champagne, in France. There happened to be a Frenchwoman in the audience, and she at once asked in French for a benediction, to which the "spirit" replied in the best of English, "Thank you." When the Frenchwoman became obdurate in her demands for a blessing, the "Mother Superior" withdrew into the cabinet.

Some time later the spirit of "Dr. Baker" attempted to dematerialize into that of "Hypatia." A shawl was thrown over the "doctor," and he sank to the ground in a heap. It was a large heap, and the way it struggled and writhed suggested considerable physical force for an ethereal being. During the struggle unfortunately the blond wig of the doctor slipped from his head, and to the surprise of many believers present the light brown pompadour hair and mustache of Mr. Haugh was visible for about three minutes. This discouraged the spirits, and they refused to make any further manifestations during the evening.

Spoke a United States Vessel.

The Italian bark Ausilio, which arrived yesterday from Oran, reported speaking a United States naval vessel at sea off the Chesapeake Capes, headed eastward, displaying the signal letters G. Q. V. F. These are the letters of the cadet training sailing ship Monongahela.

Pulled Flowers in the Park.

Nathan Meyer, who says he is a physician living at 85 Colimbia Street, went to Central Park yesterday afternoon, and when Patrolman Leary came upon him, at Ninety-second Street and the East Drive, he was plucking flowers to take home. He was locked up in the arsenal.

SIXTEEN MEN ENTOMBED.

Fire Raging in the Norton Creek Coal Mine in Indiana—Loss of Life Probable.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 13.—News has been received here that a terrific fire is raging in the Norton Creek coal mine.

Details concerning the disaster are lacking, but it is thought that sixteen men are cut off from escape, and have probably perished in one of the lower shafts.

The origin of the fire cannot be ascertained. Hundereds of the relatives and friends of the imprisoned miners have gone to the scene of the disaster, and every effort is being made to check the ravages of the flames.

The loss to the company will aggregate an immense sum, even if the entire mine is not destroyed.

SULTAN'S CLAIM TO THESSALY.

Appeals to Russia and Germany to Support His Demand—Rupture in the Constantinople Embassies.

LONDON, June 13.—The Times's correspondent at Constantinople says:

"The Sultan has appealed to the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly to the Ottoman Empire.

"This proceeding highly displeases the Ambassadors of the other powers, who are expected to mark their displeasure by refusing to negotiate the other points in Turkey's demand until the evacuation demand is settled."

It is understood that Saturday's peace conference at Constantinople was regarded as satisfactory by the Ambassadors, but the Sultan's direct appeal to the Emperor William is again delaying matters.

The Turks have already begun to gather the harvest in Thessaly.

CYCLONE AT ST. VINCENT.

Buildings Damaged and Three Persons Drowned in the West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 13.—A cyclone struck St. Vincent Island, of the Windward group, to-day, seriously damaging some of the public buildings, injuring a number of persons at Georgetown, capsizing a sloop, and drowning three of the crew.

HAILSTONES IN CALDWELL, OHIO.

Roof of a Church Blown Off and Crops Badly Damaged.

CALDWELL, Ohio, June 13.—A terrific wind and hail storm passed over this place at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Many buildings were unroofed and hundreds of windows were broken by the hailstones, which were nearly as large as hens' eggs. The roof of the Free Methodist Church, at Perryopolis, was blown off, while a meeting was in session, but no one was injured.

The storm did an immense amount of damage to crops.

A SHOWER OF BROKEN ICE.

Hailstorm in West Virginia Denudes Trees and Ruins Crops.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 13.—A phenomenal hailstorm occurred here yesterday, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east of this city. The storm showered broken ice from two to three inches long and an inch thick, with such force that forest trees were denuded as completely as in midwinter, crops were totally destroyed for many miles, and horses, cattle, and sheep became frantic and uncontrollable from fright and pain.

TWO DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

H. E. Guilmette and W. Morton Smith in a Capsized Catboat.

FORT LEE, N. J., June 13.—Two men were drowned owing to an accident to a catboat in the Hudson River, off Fort Lee this afternoon. They were accompanied in the yacht by a sister of one of them. She was rescued in an unconscious condition.

The party started from Watkins Park. It consisted of Miss Emma Guilmette, her brother, H. E. Guilmette, who was a clerk in the office of Moore & Schley, New York City, and W. Morton Smith, employed on The Mail and Express. They sailed on the river until about 3 o'clock, when the boat was struck by a squall and went over.

The launch Lorna Doone, Edward Watson of Newark, N. J., was some distance off. Mr. Weston saw the accident, and, putting on all speed, went to the rescue. Before he succeeded in reaching the boat, the two men had disappeared. Miss Guilmette was still floating, and was dragged on board of the launch, where she revived.

CLAIMS HIS FATHER'S ESTATE.

A. W. Fisk of Boston Enters Suit to Recover His Nest Egg.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Asa W. Fisk of Boston, son of the late noted money lender of this city by a former marriage, has brought suit to have his father's estate held in trust until certain claims, amounting to $1,099,064, have been settled. Fisk says that when his father left Boston in the early days to come to California, he took with him the claimant's savings, amounting to $187.50.

He alleges that this formed the basis for the money lender's fortune, and that it was agreed that the money should be invested in the son's favor. The latter asserts that this money, loaned out at the rate of interest usually charged by his deceased father would now amount to $964,968. He makes a further claim against the estate for $144,696, which he says his father lost by injudicious investments in Tacoma (Washington) lands. The claimant was cut off in his father's will, hence the action.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm conditions have remained nearly stationary over New England. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Assiniboa. The pressure is high from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior, also over Newfoundland and off the Middle Pacific coast.

Light showers have occurred in New England, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and in the Red River of the South Valley. The temperature has remained stationary or risen slightly in all districts.

A hot wave of considerable proportions has settled over the Mississippi Valley and adjoining districts, a maximum temperature of 100° being reported from Williston, 98° from Augusta and Montgomery, 96° from Atlanta, Nashville, and Jacksonville, 94° from Charlotte, Knoxville, Memphis, Cairo, Davenport, Dubuque, St. Paul, and Bismarck. It is probable that this hot wave will gradually spread eastward over the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	63	63	65
6 A. M.	58	61	68
9 A. M.	60	62	68
12 M.	64	64	73
4 P. M.	67	69	75
6 P. M.	68	71	74
9 P. M.	63	69	70
12 P. M.	61	62	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Weather Bureau 68
Corresponding date 1896 63
Corresponding date for last twenty years. 67

TRIED TO KILL FAURE

Bomb Exploded Near the French President's Carriage on the Way to Longchamps.

NOBODY INJURED BY THE TUBING CONTRIVANCE AND TWO MEN PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Evidences of a Desperate Character in the Bushes—Policeman Taken for the Would-Be Assassin and Mobbed—Faure Cheered on His Way Home.

PARIS, June 13.—An attempt was made to-day to assassinate Félix Faure, the President of the French Republic, while he was on his way to Longchamps to witness the Grand Prix.

While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near La Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan shot, exploded.

No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet, and made only brief replies to questions put to him by the police

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY

Attends Church at Chattanooga and Takes a Drive to Orchard Knob.

SHORT RECEPTION AT A HOTEL

H. Clay Evans Entertains Mr. and Mrs. McKinley at His Home —Return Journey to Washington Begun.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 13.—After almost a week of travel, sightseeing, speech-making, and social duties somewhat onerous, though pleasant in performance, the Presidential party had a Sunday of rest. The heat, while intense, was more or less tempered by a northwesterly breeze, which, however, was not much in evidence in the railroad station into which the train pulled from Nashville just as day was breaking.

The run from Nashville was made slowly in order that the President and Mrs. McKinley might not be disturbed immediately upon their arrival here.

They breakfasted in their car, and immediately after, much to the regret of many prominent citizens, who wished to meet the Chief Executive in the morning, drove to the residence of H. Clay Evans, United States Commissioner of Pensions.

At 10:30 o'clock, the President, accompanied by ex-Postmaster General Key and Mr. Evans, went to the First Methodist Church. Mrs. McKinley did not accompany the President.

The pastor of the church, Dr. Westhafer, preached from Genesis xxii., 14—"In the Mount of the Lord it Shall be Seen." The general subject of the sermon was "Transfigured Humanity." The only reference made to the distinguished guest was in the opening prayers, in which the blessing of Providence was asked for the President and his administration. The church was crowded and many were unable to obtain admission.

At the close of the service the President returned to Mr. Evans's home, where he rested until about 5 o'clock, when, in company with the Commissioner, and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Evans, he drove to Orchard Knob, one of the crucial points in the battle of Missionary Ridge. The party returned in time for dinner, after which the President gave a short reception in the Read House.

At 8 o'clock the President went to the house of Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, a personal friend, where he remained a short time. Returning to Commissioner Evans's home he escorted Mrs. McKinley to the train.

Secretary Sherman did not attend church, but remained with his daughter at the residence of W. M. Lasley, whose wife is a relative of the Sherman family. Mr. Sherman's daughter, Mrs. McCullom, was affected by the heat in Nashville last Friday, and to-day has been indisposed.

Secretaries Alger and Wilson attended the Second Presbyterian Church.

Private Secretary Porter and many of the Presidential guests, together with a large representation from the newspaper men, left at 9:40 o'clock by rail for Chickamauga Park, stopping at Lytle Hill, where conveyances were in readiness to take the party over the historic grounds. The party had as circerones Gen. Charles Grosvenor of Ohio and Gen. J. L. Wilder of Johnson City, Tenn. Among the others were Col. Xenophon Wheeler, Gen. Willard Warner, and Col. H. H. Case.

When Snodgrass was reached, the party alighted and Gen. Grosvenor, in a brief and graphic address, described the events of the afternoon of the battle there. Returning to the city, Lookout Mountain was visited, and the afternoon was spent on the elevated plateau.

The Presidential train was pulled out of the station here between 10 and 11 o'clock, and went three miles to Sherman Hills, where it remained until the schedule time for leaving, the purpose being to avoid the heat of the city.

THE THIRTEEN CLUB DINNER.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Regular Banquet in an Anti-Raines Law Newark Hotel.

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—The Thirteen Club of New York held its one hundred and fifty-third regular dinner at the Continental Hotel in this city this evening. It had originally intended to hold it at the roof garden of the Central Railroad Building, on Liberty Street, and to make it a women's affair and sort of family reunion, but the club was advised that the police could interfere if wine was served, so that idea had to be abandoned, and in consequence the scene was shifted to this city, where the affair was given as an anti-Raines law dinner.

The big dining room of the hotel was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and things were so arranged that all could obtain a good view of the guest table. Those invited were Vice President Garret A. Hobart, Mayor Seymour, former Mayor Haynes, Thomas Dunn English, and Thomas A. Edison. Only Dr. English responded in person, the others sending letters of regret.

According to the invitations the guests were to assemble at 5:13 and to sit down at 6:13, but there was the usual delay, and it was an hour later before the guests were seated. There were four tables. Col. F. C. Hamilton, Chief Ruler, presided at the first table. At the second table William C. Marion, First Vice Ruler, sat at the head. William E. Wilkinson, Second Vice Ruler, was at the head of the third table, and Receiver Samuel K. Bergen at the fourth. Charles I. Schamtain was toastmaster. The speakers were Dr. Thomas Dunn English, George Francis Train, Theodore Davis, and Clark Bell.

MURDERER SCOTT READY TO DIE.

Negro Who Killed His Wife Prepared for the Electric Chair.

SING SING, N. Y., June 13.—Howard A. Scott, the negro wife murderer who is to go to the electric chair in the prison here to-morrow morning, shows no sign of breaking down, and Warden Sage expects him to go to the chair without a falter.

Scott has been attended by the Rev. Henry E. Duncan of the Centennial Star of Bethlehem Baptist Church, the Sisters of Mercy, who have been in the habit of visiting the death cells almost daily, and Prison Chaplain J. C. S. Weills, who will probably accompany Scott from the condemned cells to the chair.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

By States and Territories, as Estimated by the Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The product of gold and silver in the several States and Territories of the United States for the calendar year 1896 is estimated by the Director of the Mint to have been as follows:

State or Territory.	Gold Value.	Coining Value.	Silver
Alabama	$5,700,000	.....	.....
Alaska	2,055,700	$187,863	
Arizona	2,994,200	2,473,373	
California	15,235,100	776,533	
Colorado	14,911,000	25,185,293	
Georgia	151,000	776	
Idaho	2,155,300	6,658,457	
Iowa	1,000	.....	
Maryland	300	.....	
Michigan	37,200	76,287	
Minnesota	800	.....	
Montana	4,324,700	21,640,404	
Nevada	2,468,300	1,555,895	
New Mexico	475,800	889,277	
North Carolina	44,300	646	
Oregon	1,251,000	78,998	
South Carolina	68,800	398	
South Dakota	4,969,800	296,727	
Tennessee	300	.....	
Texas	8,000	679,305	
Utah	1,800,900	11,413,403	
Vermont	1,000	.....	
Virginia	3,500	.....	
Washington	405,700	355,426	
Wyoming	14,300	129	
Total	$53,088,000	$76,069,236	

The increase in the production of gold over 1895 is shown to have been $6,478,000, while the production of silver shows an increase of $1,018,000.

Tufts College Baccalaureate Sermon.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 13.—The Rev. E. N. Capen, President of Tufts College, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class of the college in Goddard Chapel this afternoon. He took as his text Luke ii, 49: "What does a man require of Thee?"

His discourse was devoted to the necessity of steady work for success in these last days of the century. He spoke of the many problems of the day and of the relation of good education to good government. In closing he said:

"Success, if you were to achieve it, must be the result of your own fidelity, and not from the advice of friends."

MRS. USHER GETS A DIVORCE.

She Is a Sister of the Wife of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 13.—Mrs. Carlotta Eastman Ussher, daughter of the late Harvey G. Eastman, Jr., of Eastman Business College, and sister of the wife of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, has secured an absolute divorce in North Dakota from her husband, Fred B. Ussher of Buffalo.

The couple were married six years ago, and have two children, whom the Court gives into the mother's custody. Incompatibility caused the couple to separate last October, when Mrs. Ussher returned to her mother's home, in Poughkeepsie.

CRAZED BY SON'S DISGRACE.

Father of Alleged Wife Murderer Benham Sent to an Asylum.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 13.—Martin C. Benham, father of Howard C. Benham, who is confined in the county jail, charged with the murder of his wife, was taken to the Willard State Hospital for the Insane last night.

For some time past the elder Benham has brooded over his son's disgrace, and his condition of late became such that he wandered about the streets clad in his shirt and trousers.

Yesterday he drove his family from the house and attempted to strangle his wife. His threats of suicide finally forced the authorities to take action. Specialists were summoned from Buffalo, who at the order of County Judge North, pronounced him insane.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—A. J. Forbes, Leith, Scotland.

ASTOR—C. Holmdale, Iowa; J. M. Huston, Thomas Scott, Philadelphia; Grant B. Van Slelen, J. H. Dunstan, Washington; J. R. Lambert, Sydney, N. S. W.; B. D. Baldwin, Chicago.

BARTHOLDI—D. J. Mack, Springfield, Mo.; H. B. Winston, Richmond; Charles Johnson, Hartford, and H. W. Perry, Birmingham, Ala.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—E. E. Lytcap, Winnipeg; M. Cowles, Chicago; J. Bailey Hamilton, Glasgow; Henry L. Russell, London, England; C. C. H. Holiday, Topeka, Kan., and George J. Kirby, Providence.

BUCKINGHAM—C. D. Tows, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—B. Aymar, East Orange, N. J.; George W. Peane, Baltimore, and Gist Blair, Washington.

CONTINENTAL—H. Pierson, Hartford; E. M. Hamlin, Boston; L. Morgan, Ottawa, and N. Perry Blodgett, Rochester.

DEVONSHIRE—J. A. Newcomb, Buffalo; A. C. Lacy, Philadelphia; P. Edwards, Albany.

ENDICOTT—E. L. Fuller, Philadelphia.

EVERETT—James Gowan Mackie, Batavia, N. Y.; Moses Hale Douglass, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Jeane Campeau, St. James, Can., and Count von Homberg, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. M. Lathrop, Liverpool, England; Horace S. Haws, Richmond; W. T. Grant, Louisville, and Frederick W. Upham, Chicago.

GILSEY—George W. Crane, Akron, Ohio; John C. Henry, Denver; H. P. Ritchie, St. Paul; John Whittaker, St. Louis; H. E. Beecher, Youngstown, Ohio, and Count Wisneski, Detroit.

GRAND—George S. Hier, Syracuse; H. W. Fullerton, Dayton, Ohio; Lieut. J. O. Rice, West Point; E. R. Locke, Denver; Herbert R. Pomiffley, London, England, and George B. Carter, Louisville.

GRAND UNION—G. Salesue, Norway; Alexander J. Stevens, Barre, Vt.; Felix McOtis, England; R. C. Goldston, J. Brigston, New South Wales; H. P. J. Ramshur, Boston; M. R. Jewell, Seneca Falls; F. L. Evans, Bridgeport; F. D. Raigh, Brooklyn; W. N. Y. E. Houghtling, Kingston; J. P. Higginson, Buckingham, Quebec; William Spene, Vancouver, B. C.; W. H. Scripteva, N. H. Pratt, Ottawa; W. L. Parkhurst, Chandlaglet, and B. Caverty and delegation of plumbers, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Alfred Crosby Owen, United States Navy; R. E. Brown, San Francisco; P. K. O'Farrell, California; W. J. Crawford, Tennessee, and C. B. Pike, St. Louis.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Edward F. Nally, E. Mandell, Andrew McNally, Chicago; Frank W. Vaughn, Washington; Richard Stockton, New Jersey; J. B. Eustice, Percy Preston, Pittsburg; Roland H. Bantwell, Boston, and Thomas C. Parsons, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—E. A. Fletcher, Toronto; George S. North, Havana; W. Dickey Oglesby, Middletown, Ohio; S. E. Blunt, United States Army; Lieut. R. W. Appleby and D. R. Burrows, British soldiers, Bermuda; J. R. Robertson, Mexico; S. R. Ainslie, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—George W. Watts, Toronto; E. B. Pillsbury, J. Mair Stavely, Boston; Charles G. Eckhardt, New Orleans; J. Tillinghast, Buffalo; J. C. Beardslee, Cleveland; Charles W. Bell, Cincinnati; W. W. Cornish, St. Paul.

MARLBOROUGH—Ex-Gov. Garry Evans, South Carolina; H. T. Smith, C. M. Ferris, Washington.

METROPOLE—N. P. Brooks, Lakewood; E. Charles King, Albany; H. P. Proctor, Boston; W. H. Gross, Lee, Mass.; J. R. Graham, Orange.

MORTON—J. P. Cunningham, St. Louis; P. D. Hutchinson, Norwich, N. Y.; Benjamin Jones, Wilkesbarre; W. Iverson Jones, Atlanta; Samuel Morton, Detroit; H. St. John, Rochester, and G. C. Francis, Guaymas, Mexico.

MURRAY HILL—G. M. Hoffman, United States Army; E. Wagner, Paris, France; Dr. Farrar Cobb, Boston; E. A. Small, Montreal; C. M. Cooke, Honolulu; Richard H. Collier, Alameda, Cal.; W. H. Douglass, W. Emmett Crosby, Philadelphia.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Richard P. Morgan, Bridgeport, and J. H. Preston, New Castle, Penn.

NETHERLAND—Frederick Praedel, Milwaukee; A. H. Belo, Texas; S. Pintland, Columbus, Ohio; A. Harrison, Boston, and Dr. C. E. Smith, St. Paul.

NORMANDIE—Denison Hale Schiff, Pittsburg; and H. C. House, Houston, Texas.

PARK AVENUE—W. W. Roberts, Duluth; F. E. Mills, Buffalo; Joseph Scott, Montreal; E. Jaggar, Washington; J. L. Hutchinson, Shelter Island, N. Y.

SAVOY—J. C. James, Albany; G. Bernkeimer, Kansas City; M. Schornberg, St. Louis.

SINCLAIR—Theodore W. Morris, Princeton; Peter Sill, Columbus, Ohio; C. J. Gunning, Buffalo; R. W. Rankin, St. Louis.

ST. DENIS—R. P. Bowles, G. A. McKimar, Toronto; J. Clark Ridpath, Boston; Dr. Allan V. R. Young, Albert Taylor, J. M. King, Montreal; H. J. Fleming, St. John, N. B.; William Dundas, Lindsay, Canada; S. Wolfson, Belize, B. H.

ST. CLOUD—Frederick A. McGill, Rochester; Frank McKnight, Pittsburg; Edward Currie, Buffalo.

STURTEVANT—C. Stuart Bennett, London, England; W. H. Huester, Buffalo; F. G. Mauldin, United States Army; Ervan Instice, Washington.

UNION SQUARE—E. C. Turner, Anniston, Ala.; George A. Fullerton, Boston; W. L. Andrews, Detroit.

VENDOME—Robert Wedekind, Louisville; A. R. Dorge, Salt Lake City; J. Charles Harrington, Elmira; E. H. Verdenbaumer, Shreveport, La.; I. Wolffson, Boston.

WALDORF—Robert D. Holt and son, Liverpool, England; D. D. Mann, Montreal; Gustave Bahrewz, Berlin, Germany; William Mackenzie, Col. G. Gestrom, Toronto; Wallace Howlahd, Chelsea, Mass.; Robert and Maure Hernandez, San José, Costa Rica; E. D. Winslow, Chicago, and Senator W. E. Mason, Illinois.

WINDSOR—G. A. Fisher, Chicago; W. Preston Miles, Louisiana; the Rev. R. H. Cole, Quebec; E. Sanchox Emilio Rabassa, City of Mexico, and J. Roe, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Albany Dry Goods Company, Albany, N. Y.; J. J. Nolan, domestics; Continental Hotel.

Alms, The, & Dorpke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, represents, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. Bernheimer, cloaks and dresses, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, silks and velvets, ladies' and infant's wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Columbia Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; H. C. Corson, represents Hotel Gerlach.

Ellinger, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Ellinger, cloaks and suits, 385 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Holmes & Ide, Troy, N. Y.; H. Holmes, shirts and collars; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; A. T. Henderson, domestics, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Jenner, millinery, 531 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Loeb & Louchelm, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Louchelm, woollens; Hotel Marlborough.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; H. Brown, laces and embroideries, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; S. B. Reed, represents, 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcombe, dress goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Rose, J., Vicksburg, Miss.; dry goods and notions, 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Sawyer, G. O., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Sawyer, cloaks and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Schwab Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Schwab, clothing, 96 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Spear & Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Taylor, Son, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Taylor, linens, white goods, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Brooklyn's Plattdeutscher Festival.

Several hundred Germans, members of the various societies connected with the Plattdeutscher Volkfest Verein of Brooklyn, attended the opening of the fourteenth annual festival of the united societies at Ridgewood yesterday. The festival will continue for a week, and will conclude next Sunday afternoon. Two thousand dollars will be expended in prizes.

You need all your strength. Grain-O makes you strong and takes the place of coffee.—Adv.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:33	Moon sets 3:42

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:55	Gov. Isl'd	7:10	H. Gate 8:50
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:09	Gov. Isl'd	7:28	H. Gate 9:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

Ardendearg, Cape Colony and Natal	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Polycarp, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		5:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Newf'dland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

Auguste Victoria, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		5:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Southampton and Bremen		12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

Alene, Fortune Is., Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asti, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

Alamo, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alps, Fortune Isl'd, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Southampton	6:30 A. M. / *8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah		5:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Dolcomyn, La Plata countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnesia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Brazil and La Plata countries	9:30 A. M.	
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle		
Martello, Hull		
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hayti, Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Isl'ds.	9:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Campeache, Chiapa, Tabasco, and Yucatan	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 19 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. On arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 14.

Alene, Port Limon, —
Azaelia, Gibraltar, May 28.
Bellina, St. Lucia, June 7.
Creole, New Orleans, June 9.
El Norte, New Orleans, June 9.
Marengo, Newcastle, May 29.
Richmond Hill, Glasgow, May 27.
Santo Domingo, Havana, June 10.
Tauric, Liverpool, June 4.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, May 31.
Vigilancia, Havana, June 10.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

Alamo, Galveston, June 9.
Cambrian, London, June 14.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 12.
Ems, Gibraltar, June 7.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 5.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 12.
Mobile, London, June 3.
Gevenum, Oporto, June 1.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

Aurania, Liverpool, June 8.
Edam, Amsterdam, June 5.
Hildebrand, Para, June 4.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, June 10.
Seguranca, Havana, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

Accomac, Gibraltar, June 3.
Alps, Port Limon, June —.
Andalusia, Hamburg, June 5.
Bremen, Bremen, June 5.
Cherokee, St. Domingo, —.
El Sol, New Orleans, June 12.
Schiehallion, Barbados, June 9.
Trave, Bremen, June 8.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

Britannic, Liverpool, June 9.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, —.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 12.
Oregon, Gibraltar, June 12.
Prins Maurits, Fort au Prince, June 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 12.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

Goodwin, Hamburg, June 3.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 4.
St. Filians, Rotterdam, June 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 12.

Arrived.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Swain, Marseilles May 6, Genoa 12th, Leghorn 17th, Palermo 21st, Naples 25th, and Gibraltar 30th, mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Richmond, Glover, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah June 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow June 3 and Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived in Quarantine at 12:02 A. M., June 14.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam June 2 and Boulogne 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Holland America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda June 10, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville June 10 and Charleston 11th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Afghan Prince, (Br.,) Knudsen, Montevideo April 18, Rio Janeiro May 12, Barbados 31st, and St. Lucia June 2, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Eldsvold, (Nor.,) Schlyter, Tampico May 24, Laguna June 1, and Progreso 6th, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

Bark Ausilie, (Ital.,) Cerase, Oran, forty-eight days, with vegetable hair to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Spaarndam, from Rotterdam.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Rea, Hull May 30, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS F. W. Bruno, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS City of Columbia, for Norfolk.
Ship William H. Smith, for Yokohama.
Ship Sindia, (Br.,) for Calcutta.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 13.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

SS Patiatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Cordowa, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. McNicol, from Liverpool for New York, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:55 A. M.—1,355 Avenue A; H. Meyer; no damage.

7:30 A. M.—315 West Forty-first Street; Joseph Martin; damage, $50.

10 A. M.—542 West Thirty-seventh Street; S. Herbel; damage, $10.

11:40 A. M.—108 West Thirty-third Street; C. Martin; damage, $5.

1:35 P. M.—344 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; unknown occupant; damage, $20.

2:30 P. M.—947 Columbus Avenue; Joe Lee; damage, $10.

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

HORSES LEAVE FLEETWOOD

When the Light Harness Racers Return in September Better Sport is Promised.

PRIZES OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT

Eleven Days' Racing at Detroit and $60,000 in Purses Hung Up—Opening of Eastern Circuit Races at Poughkeepsie To-morrow.

When the last heat was trotted at Fleetwood Park in the dusk of Saturday evening, the harness racers that are making the usual Summer trip bade farewell to the metropolis for some months. When they reappear for the Grand Circuit meeting, in September, their numbers will be larger, and it is expected the speed shown will be much greater than at the meeting just closed.

The chief incentive to greater effort is the number of valuable purses offered, the total value of these being $26,000, with the one for 2:15 trotters, known as the Manhattan, the richest plum of the lot, at $4,000. When the entries closed for these events, eleven in all, nearly 475 horses were nominated. It is probable that a few of them will be dropped, as the various payments become due, but there will be enough to assure brilliant sport for the six days allotted to the meeting. One of these payments is due to-morrow, and Secretary L. A. Burke feels confident that most of the nominations will be kept alive.

The new Grand Circuit, as it is called this year, has been thoroughly organized, the series including the nine weeks from July 13 to September 11. Detroit heads the procession, with an ambitious programme, occupying eleven days, during which nearly $60,000 will be distributed in premiums. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake of $10,000, is renewed, open to trotters of the 2:24 class, and the other events are worth from $1,500 to $2,000. Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, follow in turn, with five days each, and after another week at Fort Wayne, Ind., the crack stables come to Glens Falls, in this State. From there the route is to Boston, then to the grand revival at the old Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., with the finale at Fleetwood, as already stated.

These eight meetings have a total value of $250,000, and, from the large number of horses engaged, are certain to result in many sensations and frequent smashing of records.

There is no lack of opportunity for bread winning in the meantime, the Eastern Grand Circuit being now in active progress at Boston, a series of meetings in this State beginning this week at Poughkeepsie, along with others extending as far west as Montana.

The Hudson River Driving Park at Poughkeepsie opens its gates to-morrow with a card of eight classes to keep the steppers busy until Friday. The 2:40 trot and the 2:24 pace, which are on for the first day, have twenty-nine and nineteen entries, respectively, while the faster classes have been equally well patronized.

Many of the horses that started at Fleetwood last week are engaged at the Hudson River track, and the metropolitan brigade of trainers is well represented. Crescent and Frances Jane, two speedy four-year-olds from Brooklyn, are in the 2:40 trot, and for the 2:24 such local cracks as Nell Alcyouer, Harrison T., and Abram S. are probable candidates.

AMERICAN HORSES ABROAD

August Belmont's Bridegroom II. Considered One of the Best Two-Year-Olds in England.

Americans who have watched the fortunes of August Belmont's horses on the English turf this season have come to the conclusion that in Mr. Belmont's stable America has a fitting representative abroad. Keenan, whom many Americans remember during the latter part of his racing career here, as an arrant rogue, has improved greatly, and runs kindly now. In the Manchester Cup, at a mile and three-quarters last week, he was a 9 to 4 favorite, because of his slashing victory in the Second Welter Handicap over the Bretby course at Newmarket. He did not win the cup, but ran such a gallant race, and was beaten by so slight a margin, that his stock has risen considerably.

In the race for the cup Keenan carried 112 pounds, and was beaten only by a short head by Piety, who carried 101 pounds. Conroy, who carried 100 pounds, was third, a length and a half away. The race was one of the best ever run for the Manchester Cup, and Keenan's performance, even though he was beaten, was a brilliant one.

English racing men agree that in Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or, out of St. Bridget, a St. Simon mare, Mr. Belmont has easily one of the best two-year-olds in England. Bridegroom was beaten a head for the Breeders' Plate, which in England corresponds with what was the old Monmouth Produce Stakes.

***

This week's racing at Gravesend, which will wind up the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, is as full of promise as can be expected when three-year-old and two-year-olds as well, with possibly a few exceptions, show such inability to run up to their performances in previous races. The programme as arranged is an excellent one, but if the horses entered in the various stakes do not show any better form than they have during the past few weeks, the good racing must be looked for in the over-night events.

The Broadway Stakes at a mile and a sixteenth to-morroow will probably bring together Don de Oro, Ogden, Buddha, Voter, and the Friar, and the Brookdale Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and an eighth on Wednesday may also bring out a fair field.

The richest stake of the week will be the Tremont, for two-year-olds on Saturday, when if Previous runs anything like he did in the Great American Stakes last Saturday, he may add another $10,000 to the bank account of M. F. Dwyer. The Boulevard Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, also on Saturday, may bring Octagon, Don de Oro, Scottish Chiefain, Ogden, Bastion, Casseopia, Voter, Arbuckle, Paul Kauvar, and Buddha together, and an interesting race should result.

DOGO WINS THE GRAND PRIX.

M. Arnaud's Brown Colt Captures the French Derby—Roxellane Has Second Place.

PARIS, June 13.—The Grand Prix de Paris, the chief event of the French racing and social year, was won to-day by Dogo, owned by M. J. Arnaud. The animal is a brown colt, by Fricandeau-Dogarosso.

Second place was won by Roxellane, ch. f., sired by War Dance-Rose of York. She is owned by M. M. Cailloult. The third place was won by Parasol II., b. c., by Rigolo-Pyralo, and owned by M. A. Abelle.

An immense crowd paid gate money to witness the race. The weather was superb, intensely hot, but brilliant. Many Americans were in the throng, among them J. R. Keene, Jr., and Mr. Elliott of New York; J. Mairs, Prescott Lawrence, C. K. Boulen, and Edward Smith of Philadelphia; Alexander Griswold, and Tracey Dowes.

The Grand Prix de Paris is for a purse of 200,000 francs, (about $40,000,) 150,000 francs being given by the City of Paris and 50,000 francs by the five great railway companies; for colts and fillies foaled in 1894, of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each, 600 francs forfeit, and 500 francs only, if declared by 10 P. M. on the Wednesday preceding the race, or 100 francs only, if declared by 10 P. M. on May 2, 1897; the second to receive 20,000 francs and the third 10,000 francs, out of the stakes; weight, colts, 123 pounds; fillies, 120 pounds; distance, Grand Course, about one mile and seven furlongs.

Schulz Guilty of Wife Murder.

MILFORD, Penn., June 13.—The jury in the case of Herman Paul Schulz, charged with the murder of his wife, this morning brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury was out all night.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Fine Weather Brings Out the Biggest Showing of Boats and Oarsmen of the Season.

RIVER CLEAR OF DRIFTWOOD

Lester Mackey's Game Race for the Ruddock Shell Offered by President March of the Nassau Club —Many Crews in Training.

Harlem River oarsmen were out in full force yesterday afternoon. It was by far the liveliest day on the river this season. High Bridge was the destination of the majority of the crews. The tide was high and the water was in excellent condition, being exceptionally clear of driftwood, usually a serious menace to the oarsmen. Since the Ship Canal has been open a large amount of heavy driftwood floats into the river with each turn of the tide, and several accidents have occurred by oarsmen fouling them.

The Metropolitans mustered up a crew to man the eight-oared barge for a trip up the river, and indulged in a last spin. On the way home the bowman broke his sweep. The club's four-oared racing gig crew composed of Haynes, bow; Binzen, No. 2; Reddy, No. 3; Conlin, No. 4, and Clark, stroke, which is training for the Philadelphia regatta, was out for practice, and rowed in fine form. The crew consider themselves in better condition than when they rowed in the Harlem Regatta on Decoration Day, and believe they could beat their own time over the course. The senior double, Grant and Barkington, were also out, besides several double and single gigs.

There was a large party of visitors at the Crescent House, and the eight-oared barge was manned for a trip to Bowery Bay. The house

WANAMAKER'S
ASTOR PLACE, FOURTH AVE. AND TENTH ST.

PERENNIAL NEWNESS

This Store of ours is only seven months old. And yet if it were seventy times seven months old it would be just as new. The only way for a retail business to grow old gracefully is by showing an always young stock.

There are no old goods here, nor ever shall be while our name heads the column. Thus stock fragments make fresh bargains, and so do stock blunders. Our buyers are not infallible. If they were, half the fun would be out of the business. Price reductions solve stock questions. Thus, the following:

Parlor Furniture. One hundred odd Chairs, Sofas, Divans at a third and more below last Saturday's low prices.

Rockers, $3.75 and more. Were $5.25 and more.
Sofas, $13 and more, were $20 and more.
Chairs, $5 and more; were $7.50 and more.
Oak, malachite finish, mahogany, mahogany finish and Vernis Martin; upholstered in velvets, corduroys, silk velours, damasks, etc. No duplicates.

Black Silk Grenadines. Scores of these popular fabrics—the choicest designs of the season—are dimes cheaper to-day than Saturday. Dress Goods elegance. Will not slip threads at seams.

Now 50c to $3; were 75c to $3.50.

Cotton Dress Stuffs. Finest Irish Dimities and Organdy Raye, sheer cloths, beautifully printed, 12½c. Never before less than 25c.

A pure linen Organdy, 30 in. wide, at 15c a yd.; regularly 45c. Two shades of blue—navy and robin's egg. Hosts of others equally cheap.

Embroideries. A thousand yards at a third less than regular. Now, 10c to 25c; were 15c to 40c.

Muslin Underwear. Third week. Assortments complete, but cannot remain so much longer. New attractions added to-day. Commanding cheapness.

Women's Imported Dresses of wash fabrics, newest styles, plain and elaborately trimmed, $7.50 to $33.75; Saturday's prices, $10 to $45.

Black Dress Trimmings. A third to a half cheaper to-day. Each the best of its kind.

Now 15c to 75c a yd.
Were 20c to $1.50.

Carpets and Mattings. Reliable floor coverings at less than normal prices.

Velvets, 43 styles, 75c; regular 90c.
Moquettes, 75c.
Mattings, 3 styles reduced to $4, $5 and $6 a roll of 40 yds.

Tapestry Curtains. Seven styles were $3 to $7.50, are $2.25 to $5. Economical and effective Summer draperies.

Housekeeping Linens. Positive bargains. Some reduced. All unmatched values. Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, Table Linen, Sheetings and huckaback Towels at much below market prices. All-flax Linens—no shams.

Table Linen, 56c a yd. and more.
Table Cloths, Napkins to match, $4 set and more.
Napkins, $1.50 a doz. and more.
Pillow Cases, 50c.
Bolster Cases, $1.
Huckaback Towels, 20c and more.

Mattresses. Too much curled hair in stock. Thus, Mattresses to your order for $10, $12 and $15, instead of $14, $18 and $22. One or two parts, as desired. Good ticking.

Pillows and Bolsters. Filled with pure live goose feathers.

Pillows, 2 1-2 lbs., $1.25.
Bolsters, 5 lbs., $2.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Exercises in the South Ninth Street Congregational Church.

Children's Day was observed in a number of Brooklyn churches yesterday. One of the most unique and interesting exercises was held in the New England Congregational Church, South Ninth Street, near Driggs Avenue, where the morning service began with the baptism of several babies.

In the evening the picturesque exercise "The Building of the Lighthouse" was given by the children. A miniature lighthouse ten feet high was built upon the platform by the small children, each stone being symbolic of some grace and virtue. The children of the Industrial Home, on South Third Street, were the guests of the occasion, and rendered the services attractive by their recitations and songs.

At the conclusion of the service each child received a small potted plant, which, prior to the distribution, formed the floral decoration of the organ loft and pulpit.

The Howard Colored Orphan Asylum children attended Children's Day services in the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles W. King, and Senator George W. Brush delivered an address.

The exercises at the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church were of an elaborate character. The church was decorated with flags and flowers and with singing birds in cages. The children were addressed by Henry Schade and by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Dawson.

At the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Bushwick and De Kalb Avenues, the pastor, the Rev. Edwin A. Blake, baptized a number of children in the morning. In the evening there was Sunday school service, and singing by the Sunday school and the junior choir. An address was made by Col. Alexander Bacon.

A specially arranged programme was given at the North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Dutcher, took for the subject of his address "The Importance of Sunday School Work."

Father Duffy's Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. Father James S. Duffy, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, at Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood July 4 next. Solemn high mass will be sung in the morning, and the anniversary sermon will be preached by Cardinal Gibbons.

THE LAST COLLEGE SERMONS

Baccalaureate Addresses to Students About to Receive Their Diplomas.

DR. PATTON TO PRINCETON MEN

He Draws Some Lessons from the Parable of the Good Samaritan—Dr. McKenzie Tells Cornell Seniors How to Get on in the World.

PRINCETON, June 13.—Dr. Francis Landey Patton, President of Princeton University, chose as his text for the baccalaureate sermon, which he preached to the members of the graduating class to-day, Luke, Tenth Chapter, Verse 25: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." By way of illustration he read the parable of the Good Samaritan.

The main theme of Dr. Patton's sermon was personal responsibility in social morality. The part of the sermon which attracted the greatest attention was that relating to the application of social morality to the present crisis in European affairs. In this connection Dr. Patton said:

"In the light of the present conditions of European affairs, that condition is a practical example of Christian social ethics. It is evident that Greece, after the manner of the traveler in the parable, has fallen among thieves, and as we look over the map of Europe, it is easy to see who the priest is. We may also recognize the Levite, and we have been looking all these months for the Good Samaritan to put in an appearance.'

In reference to the attitude assumed by England in the European situation, Dr. Patton said:

"I am sure you will all join me in congratulating her Majesty on the completion of her sixty years' brilliant reign, and yet we cannot help regretting the diplomatic intrigue which has prevented England from exerting the high moral and Christian influence which such an opportunity has presented. Americans, however, are not in a position to criticise when such a measure as the arbitration treaty has been rejected."

President Patton went on to say that university sentiment in this country was absolutely in favor of the arbitration treaty.

In the course of the remarks addressed particularly to the senior class, President Patton said:

"I present this lesson of the Good Samaritan to you, and having presented it, I need not longer impress upon you any specific advice. Only let me say that I do not know a better illustration of the idea of a neighbor, a better symbol of the relationship which is involved in mutually neighborly relationship than is found in the relations of college life, and of the members of college classes with one another."

AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. Dr. McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass.

ITHACA, June 13.—The exercises of the twenty-ninth annual commencement at Cornell University began this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., preaching the baccalaureate sermon. The text was "God give us good speed."

"There is no such thing as 'good luck,'" Dr. McKenzie said. "A real man," said he, "asks for no favors or luck; he is willing to stand up and earn his place. So-called 'good luck' is a discriminating thing, and is wonderfully just, for it comes to only those who deserve it. It finds people where they ought to be. Even the gambler will follow some law rather than trust to luck.

"Science is rapidly annihilating superstition and dogma, and teaching us that there is no such thing as 'luck,' 'fortune,' and all that. Science is merely the revealer of God's laws. It tells us that when He performs miracles He simply changes His forms of accomplishing His objects. God's love is the simplest thing history records, yet the laws of religion are as absolute as law can be. The best thing university discipline could have done for you is to inspire you to trust not in good fortune but in good works.

"There are only two rules for success—absolute honesty and hard work."

To-morrow evening there will be a concert of the university Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs.

COURAGE AND SUCCESS.

Rector Houghton Addresses the Students of Stevens Institute.

The Rev. George C. Houghton, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Hoboken, yesterday morning preached the baccalaureate sermon to the students of Stevens Institute. About one hundred of them were present. His text was "That Every Man Abide in His Own Calling." He said, in part:

"Culture and ignorance from time immemorial have been at war. The one elevates and emancipates, while the other degrades and enthralls. Be on your guard against the wiles of the world, above all, put aside the temptation to procrastinate. In your will is your power, but the higher planes of thought and the pinnacle of success cannot be attained unless you make the best of your God-given mental endowments, and have faith in yourself and your Benefactor.

"Courage is the first essential to this faith; not mere animal courage, but courage of mind. You should all aim to succeed. By success I do not mean notoriety. Judas Iscariot had more notoriety than any man that ever lived. I do not mean riches, for it is a common expression that Dives went to hell despite his wealth. I mean the success that elevates the mental and moral nature though it may not bring wealth with it."

Pennington Seminary.

PENNINGTON, N. J., June 13.—The baccalaureate sermon to the students of Pennington Seminary was preached this morning by President Hanlon. To-morrow will be Class Day. Tuesday there will be athletic games and in the evening the annual contest for gold medals. Wednesday there will be a meeting of the Trustees to consider the erection of an administration building at a cost of $50,000. Thursday will be Graduation Day. Eleven young women and eighteen gentlemen will be graduated.

Bradford Academy.

BRADFORD, Mass., June 13.—The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class at Bradford Academy was preached to-day by the Rev. F. W. Tompkins, Jr., of Grace Episcopal Church, Providence, father of one of the graduating class. In the course of his sermon he criticised the schools and colleges of to-day, which, he said, devoted nine-tenths of their time to studying past ages, and the remaining one-tenth in hurrying over the present.

Lehigh University.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 13.—Commencement week exercises at Lehigh University began to-day by services in Packer Memorial Church. The members of the graduating class, numbering between seventy and eighty, were present in caps and gowns. The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Angell of Harrisburg preached the baccalaureate sermon. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Rullison.

Will Celebrate Mass in a Tent.

The Rev. Francis W. Howard of the Paulist Fathers will start with a company of twenty to twenty-five boys, on July 1 next, for a season of camping-out at Chappaqua, N. Y. They will all live in tents, and will be instructed by Father Howard in botany, geology, and kindred studies in nature. Religion will not be neglected, and mass will be said every day in a tent, which will be set apart as a chapel. Father Howard is greatly interested in out-door study, and expects his company of boys will enjoy and profit by their life in his Summer camp.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper

BISHOP AT THE ALMSHOUSE.

Confirmation Services for Forty Inmates in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd—A Touching Scene.

A touching scene was witnessed yesterday afternoon on Blackwell's Island when confirmation services were held in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd connected with the almshouse. The class presented for confirmation consisted not of children, but of forty men and women, most of them aged and feeble.

The steamboat Fidelity took over a party of visitors from the city. In the party were Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure, former Gov. Thompson and daughter of South Carolina, John E. Van De Carr, Warden of the workhouse, and Miss Van De Carr; the Right Rev. Ellison Capers, Bishop of South Carolina; the Rev. Hugh Maguire, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, and a number of women. The Rev. Charles C. Proffitt of the chapel also had a number of friends, and the little house of worship was comfortably filled.

The officiating Bishop was the Right Rev. Ellison Capers, acting for the Bishop of New York. As the congregation sang the hymn, "Come, Holy Spirit," the men and women of the confirmation class filed slowly and solemnly to the altar and knelt before the Bishop. One had to be supported, and four crippled men were confirmed where they sat. As Bishop Capers went through the services and then told them how the Lord would open wide the gates of heaven and welcome all in where the angels of God would be found for companions through all eternity there were many moist eyes.

One member of the class, John Clayton, is in his ninety-second year, and his hair and beard are as white as snow. Three were in the Incurable Hospital and could not be taken to the chapel, so the Bishop and party went to the ward. The three incurable men smiled faintly as the procession marched into the ward. The words of the Bishop, as he placed his hand on the heads of the men, were:

"Defend, O Lord, this Thy child, with Thy heavenly grace, that he may continue Thine forever, and daily increase in Thy Holy Spirit more and more until he comes unto Thy everlasting kingdom. Amen."

ORDAINED BY BISHOP CAPERS.

The Rite Administered to Four Priests and Seven Deacons Yesterday in St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

Four priests and seven Deacons were ordained yesterday by Bishop Capers of South Carolina in St. Chrysostom's Chapel of Trinity Church, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday morning. Bishop Capers administered the rite of ordination in the absence of Bishop Potter.

The candidates who were advanced to the priesthood were the Rev. Alexis William Stein, B. A., of St. George's Church; the Rev. Willett Nicoll Hawkins, B. A., who goes to the Diocese of Albany; the Rev. Murray Augustus Bartlett, M. A., of Grace Chapel, and the Rev. Hugo Radan, B. A., of Missouri.

The candidates ordained to the Deaconate were Theodore Irving Reese, William Breckenridge Holcomb, James Burgess Sill, Elias B. Stockton, Edward Moore Parrot, Jr., William Howard Davis, and Walton H. Dogget.

The preordination retreat was conducted by Bishop Capers, with the assistance of the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, chaplain to Bishop Potter. The retreat was at St. Philip's Church, at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, whither the candidates for the priesthood and some of the candidates for the Deaconate repaired on Thursday and remained until yesterday afternoon.

The Bishop took his text from Rev., i., 8: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which will be, the Almighty." He pointed out that the qualifications for the priesthood were an abiding faith in the Lord and a belief in the miracles and revelations of His power.

A special musical programme was rendered by the chapel choir, and special collects were read for the Deacons and priests.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FLAG.

Special Services in Celebration in Calvary Church, Brooklyn.

In the Calvary Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening, the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the birth of the Stars and Stripes was commemorated by several councils of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. The church was decorated with the National colors and presented a pleasing aspect. The sermon of the day was delivered by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing.

Referring to the anniversary, Mr. Twing said: "To-morrow will be the anniversary of the birth of our flag, and all true Americans should unfurl their colors to the breeze. Let the air be radiant with the colors of liberty, and let the Star-Spangled Banner wave over all the land of freedom upon the anniversary of its birth."

At the conclusion of Mr. Twing's address, patriotic songs and hymns were sung.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION.

Plans to Maintain More Workers in the West.

A meeting of the Catholic Missionary Union, Archbishop Corrigan presiding, was held in this city last week, at which reports of the work of the union in various parts of the country were made. The organization already maintains missionaries who labor among the non-Catholics in various parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and applications for special workers in the Dioceses of Leavenworth, Kan., and Natchez, Miss., were favorably acted upon. Applications from North and South Carolina were laid over by reason of lack of funds.

The report on the financial condition of the union was considered satisfactory. Since the organization of the union a year ago the receipts have aggregated $9,606, of which $4,214.16 has been received since Jan. 1, 1897.

One of the important features of the work of the union is the distribution of literature at the missions, which are given by its missionaries. It is proposed to make this portion of the work more effective, and a committee was appointed to formulate plans for such distribution.

CATHOLIC CHURCH MAY REMOVE

St. Andrew's Likely to be Abandoned for a West Side Site.

A report was current in Catholic circles yesterday that the diocesan authorities are about to establish a new parish on the west side, to embrace the territory lying between Forty-second and Fifty-sixth or Fifty-seventh Streets, and from Tenth or Eleventh Avenue to the North River.

According to the best information obtainable in the matter, the establishment of the new parish will mean the abandonment of one of the oldest of the down-town churches, St. Andrew's, at City Hall Place and Duane Street, which for years has been a landmark in the lower part of the town. This is one of the most venerable of Roman Catholic churches on Manhattan Island, and in its early history was one of the most successful. In late years, however, the members of its congregation, with their families, have removed from the neighborhood in large numbers, crowded out by business houses.

It has been estimated that the property of St. Andrew's Church is worth about $500,000. If it can be sold at that figure, the proceeds will be more than sufficient to erect the new church building up town and furnish all the facilities required in modern church work. The Rev. James Fitzsimmons, the present rector of St. Andrew's, it is said, will be the pastor of the new parish.

In Memory of the Rev. R. B. Kelsey.

A bronze tablet to the memory of the Rev. R. B. Kelsey, formerly pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, erected by the congregation, was unveiled in that church yesterday morning. The Rev. Mr. Kelsey was pastor of the church for a number of years. Yesterday was the first anniversary of his burial. The panegyric was delivered by the Rev. John Humpstone, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Baptist Church, and the address was made by the present pastor, the Rev. C. F. Williams.

Drink Grain-O and be free from that nervous restlessness often caused by coffee.—Adv.

MYSTERY OF THE TRINITY

Father O'Connor's Sermon on This Deep Doctrine at St. Francis Xavier's Church.

THE CHURCH REQUIRES FAITH

Believers Must Accept It Blindly, Without Trying to Comprehend It—The Speaker's Lips Are Closed, He Says, by Command of St. Paul.

St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, West Sixteenth Street, was crowded yesterday at the celebration of Trinity Sunday, many people being turned away from the high mass. Father O'Connor preached the sermon, taking for his text Romans, xi., 33: "O the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out!" He said:

"To-day, Trinity Sunday, Christ has become a man for us, and taken mankind to His heart. The Holy Spirit has come down from heaven and sanctified all mankind. What shall we call the Trinity? There are no words to express it. We can only call it the Voice Eternal. My lips are closed by the commands of St. Paul. I can imagine his scowling countenance if I were about to explain this mystery of the Holy Trinity to you.

"At the outset God placed at the entrance of His temple an incomprehensible mystery. Those who will enter there must accept this mystery blindly. If they will accept this mystery on the strength of His Word, then there will never be a single difficulty in their belief. The trouble is that when people accept the mystery of the Trinity, and then stumble at the Eucharist, and will not accept the Tabernacle, they misunderstand what the Lord meant by the Trinity.

"The one great difficulty with the Trinity is that the Son is God, the Father is God, and the Holy Spirit is God. It makes our reason stagger to read that in the Holy Trinity the Fatherhead is the selfsame thing as the Divinity. The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are inseparable. The connection, and the co-ordination of the three names in the baptismal formula is adduced as clearer evidence of the same teaching in the New Testament.

"The answer to all objections are the words of St. Paul quoted in my text. The Church gives us this faith from the outset. It is not a knowing of our own by any means. The day will come when you and I will understand the Holy Trinity. The day will come when the Lord will pour into our souls the light of glory, the light which was in the beginning, and which no man has ever seen, the light which was in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit."

TRINITY SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

A Special Musical Programme Rendered in Trinity Church.

At Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached a sermon yesterday morning appropriate to Trinity Sunday. The altar was beautifully decorated with bunches of choice flowers. The musical programme, arranged by A. H. Messiter, the organist and choirmaster, was as follows: Processional Hymn No. 383, "Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty"; anthem, "Holy, Holy," (Spohr;) Kyrie, (Hummel;) offertory, "I Saw the Lord," (Sullivan;) Sanctus, (Hummel;) Gloria in Excelsis, (Schubert;) Recessional Hymn No. 387, "Round the Lord in Glory Seated." Victor Baier presided at the large organ.

NECESSITY OF THE TRINITY.

Dr. Brown Attacks Agnosticism—Truth for All Who Seek.

The sermon of the Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., at St. Thomas's Church yesterday morning, was appropriate to Trinity Day. The song service by the choir was particularly pleasing.

Dr. Brown took as his text the exclamation of Nicodemus, when he came to the Saviour in the dead of the night and, after questioning Christ, replied to the answer, "How can these things be?" Dr. Brown's sermon was an indirect attack on agnosticism. He went into an analysis metaphysically of the necessity of the existence of a divine, omnipotent, and omniscient Being. He dwelt upon the necessity of first having implicit faith in a loving Father.

"The existence of a Supreme Being, he said, would, upon analysis, disclose the truth of the existence of the Trinity. Nicodemus came not as a doubter, but as one seeking for truth. He was sufficiently answered, as are all those who now seek for the light.

DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY.

A Lutheran Minister Denies Unitarians the Title of Christians.

Trinity Sunday at the Evangelical Lutheran Church, West Twenty-first Street, was celebrated yesterday by a special musical service, an enlarged choir rendering Sebastian Sommer's Eighth Psalm and Stainer's anthem, "Holy, Holy, Holy! Lord God Almighty!" The Rev. C. Armand Miller, the pastor, delivered the sermon. He said, in part:

"The distinction of the persons in the Godhead is traced from passages of Genesis, from the plural form of the name 'God,' and then compared with the threefold benediction in Numbers, and the Trisagion in Isaiah. The practical bearing of the doctrine is Christian faith and love. The Unitarians have no right to call themselves Christians, since they deny to the name of Christ the honor which He claims, both of oneness and equality with God, the Father.

"The evangelical teaching concerning the plan of salvation is indissolubly interwoven with the acceptation of God presented in the Scriptures, as described by the doctrine of the Trinity."

HIGH CHURCHMEN'S NEW HOME.

Congregation of the Chapel of the Transfiguration Removes.

After several days, during which they were without a religious home, the congregation of the Chapel of the Transfiguration in West Sixty-ninth Street secured as a temporary place of worship Sherman Hall, at 230 Amsterdam Avenue. The opening services were held there yesterday morning, the Rev. Lawson Carter Rich officiating.

Father Rich made strenuous efforts to remain in his chapel, but was unsuccessful. The congregation was practically dispossessed last week by the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, who desire to transform the chapel, formerly the most advanced ritualistic chapel in the city, to a low church parish.

CENTRAL CHURCH CELEBRATION.

Presbyterian Pastors Assist at the Opening Festival in Brooklyn.

A week's exercises to celebrate the opening of the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, were begun yesterday. The morning service included a special musical programme and a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. J. F. Carson. In the afternoon the congregation received greetings from neighboring churches.

Among the clergymen who made addresses were Bishop Thomas W. Campbell, Dr. St. Clair Hester, Dr. R. R. Meredith, and Dr. John Rhey Thompson. The sermon of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city.

Mayor Wurster, Darwin R. James, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Partington will make addresses this evening. Ministers from various churches throughout the country will speak during the week's festival. The concluding services will be held Saturday evening. Ira D. Sankey will sing at the Thursday evening service.

Princeton Honors Announced.

PRINCETON, June 13.—Princeton senior class statistics were compiled and announced to-day. In connection with this announcement it is given out that the handsomest man in the class is H. C. Brokaw; best football player, W. W. Church; best baseball player, Jerome Bradley; best all-round athlete, Frederick J. Smith; funniest man, "Lady" Jayne; best musician, Luke Miller; best all-round man, Albert Tyler.

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GEN. HADLEY MAKES REPLY

Church Army's Chief Comments on the Recent Action of the Parochial Missions Society.

NO SUPPORT GIVEN OR ASKED

Critics Accused of Underhand Methods—The Army Has Just Established a New Post in Jersey City and Is Aggressive.

The Church Army has established a new post in Jersey City, and Gen. Hadley, who is at the head of the work, is making his plans to carry on the movement regardless of the recent action of the Parochial Missions Society, looking to the withdrawal of its support next September. Gen. Hadley opened the new post yesterday, assisted by his staff. The meeting was not at all like those of the Salvation Army, being more along the lines of Rescue Mission meetings.

The post is established in St. John's Parish, and has the approval of the rector, the Rev. E. L. Stoddard, D. D. The parish is a large one, with over 1,100 communicants. The meetings of the post are to be held in the rooms of the St. Andrew's Workingmen's Association. This association was started over eighteen years ago by A. L. Clement, and is well known throughout Jersey City. He has a workingmen's Bible class of over 100 members. Mrs. Brice Collard, who for years has assisted Mr. Clement in the work, has a well-organized working girls' club of over 600 members, and a mothers' meeting of 50 members. She is enthusiastic in commendation of Church Army methods.

Gen. Hadley yesterday gave out the following statement relative to the action of the Parochial Mission Society:

"I am sure there was nothing personal. If such action was taken, it was, in my opinion, an error. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Parochial Missions Society, if present, I should have voted against the resolution, because it will give weight to the charge heretofore made that the society is evangelical only in name, and that it confines its efforts to kid-glove sinners.

"I am aware that there are a few in the Parochial Missions Society who do not like the aggressive rescue work of the Church Army. I understand the special meeting referred to in the newspapers was called by the Secretary without the knowledge of the President or any consultation with him, to meet at an hour when the President, Gen. Bradley, who is Chairman of the Church Army Commission, had a prearranged meeting of the commission to transact important business for the Summer.

"Of the eleven members present out of some two hundred who could not come, this small number took it upon themselves to first pass a complimentary resolution thanking the clergymen who compose the Church Army Commission for their kindness in doing all the work and relieving the society of all financial burden and responsibility, and then resolved to do that which every clergyman knows was mutually agreed upon last September, viz.: Let the Church Army Commission work independently of the Parochial Missions Society after the 28th of next September.

"Then why wait until Dr. Warren had sailed, with the Bishop already in Europe, to give the misleading statement to the press? I have no right to speak for the Church Army Commission, but can say for myself that I do not believe such methods will have the approval of the Parochial Missions Society.

"But what are the facts? Drs. Bradley Warren, and Hughes asked the Parochial Missions Society a year ago, after an experiment with the work of the Church Army, that they might be appointed a committee to launch the Church Army movement upon their own responsibility, though under the auspices of the Parochial Missions Society, for one year, but at their own expense.

"The permission was almost unanimously granted, and the society, with all its reputed wealth, has never given, nor been asked to give, one dollar toward the support of the army nor any moral support. The army has already caught the hearts of the clergy and laity; it is growing rapidly and cannot be killed by those who oppose evangelistic and rescue methods.

"If Mr. Carlile of England, alone and misunderstoodfi could bring the English Church Army to such immense proportions until now, twenty-four years later, it has an income from voluntary subscriptions by the people of $405,000 a year, why cannot such powerful and well-known clergymen as Drs. Bradley, Warren, Hughes, Bodine, and Perkins, always in accord as a joint commission, with the known indorsement of more than 1,000 clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, continue the really prosperous work of the United States Church Army?

"As for me, I am only a humble layman, willing to be placed anywhere or nowhere, only too glad to do anything for so glorious a movement, which, by the way, is not a separate organization, but is made up of men within the Church who are trying to do rescue work along Church Army lines."

The New York at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 13.—The cruiser New York passed in the Capes early this morning, and came to anchor in the James River, opposite this city.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, June 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

62—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 108—Robinson vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias. 110—Hunter vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 129—Bradley vs. Bryan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

95—Hartford and New York Transportation Company vs. Hughes. 89—Seaman vs. Waterboat F. H. Groves. 82—Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Tugs Transfer No. 8 and R. M. Waterman. 130—Sanford vs. Canalboat Aug. Demarest. 105—Moran vs. Haley. 118—Masten vs. United States. 128—Atlas Steamship Company vs. McNider.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until June 15, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Preto vs. Forty-second Street Railroad Company. 2—Deming vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 3—Matter of Bethune and West Twelfth Streets. 4—Bottomley vs. Iverson. 5—Morris vs. Morris. 6—Stiefel vs. Berlin. 7—Sawyer vs. Mack. 8—Gunn vs. Gunn. 9—Lord vs. Samuel. 10—Cronkright vs. Cronkright. 11—Sheffield vs. Mitchell. 12—Wolff vs. Bernkamp. 13—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum. 14—Matter of Kirtland Andrews & Co. 15—Garabrant vs. Manning. 16—Fiske vs. Fiske. 17—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 18—Matter of Bethune and West Twelfth Streets. 19—Matter of Cornwall. 20—Adriance vs. Lyon. 21—Sugden vs. Magnolia Metal Company. 22—Lawler vs. same. 23—Magnolia Metal Company vs. Sugden. 24—Cohen vs. Cohen. 25—Matter of Water Street. 26—Matter of Buckley. 27—O'Connell vs. O'Connell. 28—Harris vs. Zemackowitz. 29—Stillman vs. Kearney. 30—Fowler vs. Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company. 31—Dascher vs. Dascher. 32—Robinson vs. McGinty. 33—Herzfeld vs. Strauss. 34—Morrison vs. Schlansky. 35—Cow vs. Horter. 36—McDonald vs. same. 37—Hutchinson vs. Daggott. 38—O'Donnell vs. Thomas. 39—People ex rel. Rhoades vs. Fitch. 40—People ex rel. Johnson vs. same. 41—People ex rel. Duryee vs. same. 42—Matter of Byrne. 43—Smith vs. Morning Journal. 44—White vs. Dodd. 45—Schaub vs. Crimmins. 46—Honey vs. Charde. 47—Bernard vs. Graham. 48—Ballantine vs. Ballantine. 49—Hills vs. Hobson. 50—Matter of Clinton Avenue. 51—Marrenner vs. Griffiths. 52—Rutgen vs. Rick. 53—Department of Buildings vs. St. Vincent's Hospital. 54—Kriezer vs. Kriezer. 55—People ex rel. Carroll vs. Agnew. 56—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell. 57—Rathbun vs. Cohn. 58—Moriarity vs. Whitlock. 59—Badger vs. Power. 60—Sea Insurance Company vs. White. 61—Adolphi vs. Adolphi. 62—Dexter vs. Kennedy. 63—O'Reilly vs. Reilly. 64—Foehrenbach vs. Schaefer. 65—Inman vs. Pieper. 66—Costello vs. Costello. 67—People, &c., vs. Higgins. 68—Deery vs. Williams. 69—People ex rel. Consumers' Brewing Company vs. Fitch. 70—Matter of Bayer. 71—Matter of Taylor. 72—Matter of Kuhlorn. 73—Bradhurst vs. Camp. 74—Ball vs. Murray. 75—Goldstein vs. Englisch. 76—Cliento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 77—Averell vs. Barber. 78—People, &c., vs. Rofman. 79—Same vs. Reilly. 80—Reeves vs. Sardy. 81—Halliday vs. Fox. 82—Waring vs. Waring. 83—Jones vs. American Grocery Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Motions:—1—In re Franklin Avenue. 2—In re Union Avenue. 3—In re East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street. 4—In re River Avenue. 5—In re Minford Place. 6—In re East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. 7—In re East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. 8—In re East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 9—In re Walton Avenue. 10—In re Tenth Avenue. 11—In re East One Hundred and Eightieth Street. 12—In re East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. 13—Washington Brewing Company vs. Barker. 14—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashiongton. 15—Putnam vs. Frazier. 16—In re Naegle Avenue. 17—In re Bungay Street. 18—Merz vs. Merz. 19—Belvin vs. Belvin. 20—In re Kelley. 21—In re St. Joseph's Street. 22—In re Wales Avenue.

Demurrers.—493—Rhinehart vs. Union Trust Company. 496—Tamsen vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 501—Bleistein vs. Pains Spectacle Company. 518—Hyde vs. Sheffield. 519—Hartman vs. same. 491—Coe vs. Davis.

Preferred Causes.—4090—Aschman vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 4843—Walker vs. Rollins. 4844—Somer vs. same. 4857—Brown vs. Richter. 5083—United States Trust Company vs. Flanagan. 5119—Hinton vs. Johnston. 4964—Anders vs. Winans.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4773—Wells vs. Markey. 2193—Nehr vs. Bruckner. 4775—Kierski vs. Jeroloman. 3354—Associated Lace Makers vs. Malloy. 4791—Jacobs vs. Crook. 4884—Kinnan vs. Sullivan County.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4896.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until June 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Milliken for the People.

1—Henry Castellano. 2—Max Blum.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XI. for trial. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—12600—Ruppert vs. United Traction Advertising Company. 12261—Warren vs. McKeon. 10625—Weiss vs. George Ringler & Co. 12390—Middleton vs. Snow. 7996—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 11035—Human vs. Human. 12382—Steinman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12381—Weinstein vs. Goldfarb. 12213—Pierce vs. Granite State Provident Association. 11508—Rovatzas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11900—Pursell Manufacturing Company vs. Adams. 12263—Shepard vs. Grunhut. 9652—Malloy vs. The Mayor, &c. 12302—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. Moore. 12175—Clarke vs. Morgan. 12264—Lefkow vs. Roosin. 11938—Dennis vs. Bissell. 11744—McArthur vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 7103—Matter of Kate L. Laudy. 11921—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 11943—Hatch vs. Leonard. 12108—Barber vs. Feist. 12435—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c. 12480—Hoyt vs. Bates. 12507—Morgan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part II., room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

4829—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 2235—Posey vs. Indelli. 2236—Same vs. same. 2237—Same vs. same. 2238—Same vs. same. 5985—Austin vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. 6885—Barry vs. Crim

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. St. Louis—4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1897.

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THE RAINES LAW ISSUE.

The Staats-Zeitung warns Mr. Low not to deceive himself about the difficulties of the canvass he may be called to undertake. The reputation he gained as Mayor of Brooklyn will count for little, it declares. The German vote will be a highly important factor in the election, and the Staats-Zeitung adduces reasons for German distrust of Mr. Low. In the first place, he is a Republican, and the Republicans are responsible, among their other misdeeds, for the Raines law, which is so hateful to the Germans that it will be very difficult to restrain them from going over bodily to the Democrats on that issue. Then Mr. Low is "closely allied with the bigoted Rooseveltian clique." Who knows how the Raines law would be enforced if he were Mayor? The law cannot be soon repealed. It will be tolerable only if enforced with indulgence and discretion—say, about as it is now enforced. A return to ROOSEVELT'S stringent enforcement policy would arouse a storm of anger that would be irresistible in the Fall elections. Who can give guarantees that the first Mayor of Greater New York will "show a liberal spirit in this respect"?

The Citizens' Union has said nothing about the Raines law. We have repeatedly urged the Union to define its attitude toward this unjust and most unpopular measure, but as yet without result. The Republicans, of course, will not condemn their own law. Mr. LAUTERBACH, the only one among them who had the courage to denounce the Raines law, has retired from active politics.

If Mr. Low should be a candidate his future course would probably have to be inferred from his past. During the two terms that he was Mayor of Brooklyn his policy, under the law as it stood then, was, on the whole, much more acceptable to the Germans of that city than it was to the radical temperance party. There was more order on the Sabbath than in this city; there was a certain amount of "side-door" traffic; there was no profit in it for the police or any party treasury.

We believe, in the present situation, that the managers of the Citizens' Union campaign will make a great blunder if they fail to denounce the Raines law, especially the amendments adopted last Winter. It would be an error in tactics and an error in morals. They ought not only to speak out boldly upon an issue which so stirs up the people in order that they may win the votes of those who agree with them that it is an outrageous law, but they ought to assail it because it is a sneaking, hypocritical product of what with due regard for strict truth and propriety we may call "jay" legislation; a sort of Republican Bryanism, it being the intent of the hewers of wood and hoers of corn who enacted it to get rid of their just debt to the tax-gatherer by saddling the cities with it.

As we have said, the Republicans cannot denounce their own law, though there is a very strong sentiment of disgust and resentment at that law among Republicans. The Citizens' Union can properly condemn it as a gross and mischievous violation of the principle of home rule, for which, above all other things, the Union stands. With Mr. Low as a candidate of both the Citizens' Union and the Republicans, with his previous record and his conspicuous fidelity to home rule, his personality might be the "unifying force" for the voters represented by the citizens' organization and by that of the Republicans. In this way, the danger to an anti-Tammany movement from the opposition to the Raines law might be reduced to a minimum.

For every reason, therefore, the Citizens' Union should define its position.

THE "PROGRESS" OF PROTECTION.

If we were to judge from appearances, we should say that the United States would within a measurable period be without serious organized political opposition to the doctrine of protection. It is our judgment, on the contrary, that a reaction toward commercial and industrial freedom is bound to come, and that if the protective tariff shall ever again be made a distinct political issue, the popular verdict will be against it.

During the Presidential canvass of last year the tariff was not a controlling or important issue. The Democratic majority of 1892 was changed to a Republican majority by the votes of Democrats who were and still are opposed to protection, and the Republicans themselves were rather apologetic than aggressive in their attitude toward protection. Could the issue have been made as distinct as in 1892, could the Democratic Party have presented a candidate and an organization as worthy to embody their side of the issue as in 1892, the result would have been similar. No inferences of any value can now be drawn from the campaign of 1896.

Since Congress was called together in extra session we have seen the House blindly accept a bill which out-McKinleys McKINLEY. We have seen the Senate make this bill worse than when it came from the House. We have seen a doubtful majority in the Senate reinforced by Populist and Democratic votes. The taxes on raw material like wool and lumber and hides have been advanced; the heavy burden on the poor as compared with that on the rich has been made heavier; the dangerous and corrupting Sugar Trust has received greater favors, and finally the crowning absurdity of a tax on raw cotton to protect in the home market a product sold and its price fixed abroad has been aided by Southern Democratic votes. Amid this curious series of protection follies, the few Democratic Senators who have stood for the former principles of their party have fought a forlorn and lonesome and futile fight, and their logical and sincere utterances have hardly awakened an echo in the country. And only last week The New York Sun—with generous toleration for the opponents of ideas it once vigorously advocated—proclaimed that the Democratic press was swinging to protection.

What is the meaning of this change? It is not a simple problem, but there are a few significant facts to which it is worth while to give attention. In the first place, the tariff question has been obscured in the public mind by the money question, and this is as true for the advocates of sound money as for those of free silver. Either body would take almost any policy as to the tariff if they could get what they want on the financial issue, and both regard the tariff with indifference. This feeling has largely changed the sectional aspect of the tariff. In the second place, the votes of Democrats for protection come from the free-silver men, and free silver is really only a form of protection. The men who believe that prices can be raised by free coinage are ready to try to raise them by a tax on competition. Back of the free-silver movement and of protection alike is a strong organization of capital seeking profit from legislation, and this helps to make a silver bridge for Democrats to pass to protectionism. Again, the itch for gain by Government action infects the agricultural classes, which have been strongest in opposition to protection.

The most curious phase of the situation, however, is this: The strength of protection is no longer among the manufacturers. As late as 1888 the strongest bulwarks of the protective tariff were the organized interests engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, of woolen goods and of cotton goods. To-day these interests are either indifferent or hostile to protection. The iron and steel interest is perfectly secure of the home market and reaching out for the markets of the world. The woolen interest is much more concerned for release from taxed material than for taxes on competing imports. The cotton interest has asked for no advances in years, and would hardly resist reductions. And, taking the business men throughout the country engaged in manufactures and distribution, they are far more intently interested in securing a stable currency than in any change in the tariff. If it were possible to take a vote, we believe that they would gladly vote to send Congress home without a Tariff bill if a definite advance could be made toward sound money.

In short, the signs of a change toward protectionism are the inconclusive incidents of a period of confusion and depression which are likely to lose their importance wholly with the revival of business activity or with the appearance of a serious political issue.

VERY THIN.

When Mr. ALLISON, pressed beyond all endurance by the attacks on the sugar schedule, finally ventured a defense, it was a very flimsy one.

He admitted that the duties were not imposed for revenue but for protection, and he feebly tried to draw a picture of a vast sugar-producing industry, fostered by these protective duties, and turning into the pockets of the American farmers the $100,000,000 a year now sent abroad for the purchase of sugar.

As to this vision a few questions:

How many years, at the present rate of progress, will it take to raise enough beet sugar, or cane sugar, to replace the present imports? Sugar has steadily fallen in price under the stimulus of bounties from Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, and Holland, and until this stimulus is withdrawn will go on falling. In buying American sugar the Trust controls 80 per cent. of the demand. If the present price does not pay for raising beet sugar, how much more is the price the Trust will pay likely to do so? How much does it promote American sugar growing to take 10 cents a hundred off the duty on the coarser grades, as the Senate bill does?

Suppose it were possible, after a long time, to foster the sugar-growing industry here, what would the profits of the Trust be meanwhile? The Senate bill gives it a lift variously estimated at from 60 cents to $1 a hundred pounds, which, at the lowest estimate, means $20,000,000 a year. This is far more than the farmers could hope to make, even if they could raise $100,000,000 worth of sugar a year. Does Mr. ALLISON think that it is just and decent to take $20,000,000 a year, by law, out of the pockets of the whole people for years and give it to an enormously wealthy Trust on the remote chance that in the end one class of the community will be able to make a much smaller sum in profits?

Does Mr. ALLISON think that any such doubtful, distant prospect really induced the Republican caucus to adopt a schedule that has advanced the stock of the Trust from $115 to $125.50?

PUBLIC GIFTS AND PUBLIC PLACES.

It seems that this municipality is in danger of losing some valuable works of art for want of suitable places in which to put them. There is the Pan, the offer of which was restricted with conditions with which, in the judgment of the Park Department, the city cannot comply. And there is the façade of the Tombs, which the contractor declares that he will demolish and sell for building stone if some means of preserving it are not found forthwith.

It would be a pity to lose these things. The statue is without doubt an excellent work of art of its kind, and the kind, that of purely decorative sculpture, is one of which we have too few examples. President MCMILLAN may be right in saying that there are statues enough in the Park, but it is not true that there are enough good pieces of decorative statuary. It is to be hoped that Mr. CLARK may consent to modify his proposition and to take counsel with the Commissioners as to a site which would be as effective a setting as that which they have been compelled to deny him. If the statue were set up in another city it would excite just wonder at the inappreciativeness of New York in letting it go. It is to be hoped that the Park Commissioners will even invite a modified or an unmodified offer if they can see their way to do so. At any rate, Mr. CLARK had better trust himself to the uncovenanted mercies of the Park Department than to the aesthetic judgment of the Commissioner of Public Works. The author of the project for smoothing over the lower end of Central Park into an asphalted plaza is not a good person to take counsel with about the placing of a statue the placing of which requires a great deal of appreciative consideration. His tenderest aesthetic mercies are likely to be cruel.

As to the Tombs, it is the best and, indeed, the only example of Egyptian architecture we possess. The reservoir in Fifth Avenue can hardly be called an example, although it has some of the lines and some of the details of an Egyptian pylon; and that also is doomed. The façade of the Tombs is not an easy thing to place suitably. But we can imagine that a suitable site could be found for it if time enough could be had. Possibly the whole front, or, at any rate, the central colonnade, might make a frontispiece to one of the small parks which might be laid out with some reference to it. At any rate, the front is worth preserving, and it is to be hoped its parts may be kept intact until a suitable arrangement can be made for their re-erection.

KENTUCKY'S WHISKY TRUST.

The Kentucky Colonels are up in arms. The next gale that sweeps from the South will bring to our ears the clash of resounding bottles. In the words of PATRICK HENRY, "Gentlemen may cry 'Peace! Peace!' but there is no peace!" There is wind in the Blue Grass region, and the tempest thunders with the sound of many oaths. The old Whisky Trust movement has broken out again, and there will be more incidents down there than JOHN FOX, JAMES LANE ALLEN, and half a dozen other novelists can dispose of in a dozen years. The attempt to form a Whisky Trust in Kentucky is not new, but its sinister purpose is to reduce the output.

Now, every one knows that it was a Kentucky Colonel who, when his friend remonstrated with him and said, "You've had enough," answered with great dignity, "I may have had too much, Sah, but enough? That, Sah, is impossible, Sah!" If a properly constituted and well-brought-up Kentucky Colonel cannot get enough whisky now, what will he do when the output is curtailed? He might be driven to the dreadful expedient of sending across the border and importing some of the deadly moonshine product of Tennessee, but that would be a last resort. No, the Kentucky Colonels will combine. They will form a Trust of their own, and they will make war to the knife on the wretches who are endeavoring to make honest Blue Grass whisky scarcer and dearer.

Amusing as the humorous aspect of this matter may be, however, it has its serious side, and that side is worthy of consideration. It is believed that seven-tenths of the distilleries in the State will be induced to join the Trust. This will of course absorb all the big concerns, and leave a lot of small dealers out in the cold. That there will be a great amount of dissatisfaction is certain, and in all probability some movement will be made in the direction of anti-Trust legislation.

It is a great pity that at this time, when there is such a vast quantity of ill-feeling, largely based on indefinite information, against anything in the semblance of a Trust, that the manufacturers of whisky in Kentucky should effect a combination. Every movement of this kind serves to feed the fires of popular discontent and to give color to the stories of oppression of the smaller by the larger capitalists. Trusts, syndicates, and pools are in sufficiently bad favor, and capitalists in Kentucky, as elsewhere, would do well to consider carefully what may be the results of a movement toward combination.

SMUGGLING GLASS EYES.

The gentleman who came from Europe a few days ago with 7,000 glass eyes packed under tissue paper in the bottom of his trunk was surely "of the number of those who having eyes see not those things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation." Years ago, in the halcyon days when to run "wid der machine" was the glory of the Bowery denizen, the man who could whip the greatest number of his adversaries was known to the admiring populace as "a bully boy with a glass eye." But no one ever heard of a bully boy with 7,000 glass eyes. The question naturally arises how much bullier is a boy with 7,000 glass eyes than a boy with just one. Indeed, it might readily be suspected that one who needed 7,000 of these artificial "optics" was totally blind and in the habit of having his eyes fall out and roll under the bureau like the ordinary collar button of commerce, and that therefore he needed many glass eyes where he could lay his hand on them without searching. Whereas the bully boy with only one glass eye would probably have the visual organ provided by nature, an organ not so portable, and, like a railroad pass, not transferable, but for all that, excellent for general uses.

Yet, if this gentleman uwisely endeavored to smuggle in 7,000 glass "peepers," he cannot be said to have been wholly devoid of singleness of eye. He certainly had an eye to the main chance, but the doctrine of probabilities was against him. It was 7,000 glass eyes to one pair of everyday Customs Inspector's eyes that he could beat the law, and of course he lost. For what shall it profit a man to have 6,999 glass eyes if the Inspector has one that will see?

Let him consider well before making another attempt whether it would not be better to take advantage of a high protective tariff which protects the native-born glass eye with an ad valorem duty of 37 per cent. and set up a legitimate manufacturing business in some glass-blowing centre like Pittsburg. If the demand for glass eyes is so great that it is worth while to bring 7,000 from foreign shores, it seems as if a man ought to be able to see a profit in making them here.

Senator TILLMAN'S resolution for an investigation into the relations of Senators to the Sugar Trust was referred to that dignified and important body the Committee on Contingent Expenses. Probably the Sugar Trust has a like committee which could throw a lot of light on this subject if it would. It is no more apt to do it than is the Senate committee. The latter announces an adverse report on the resolution, based on the fact that such investigations do not lead to anything. Why? Because the Senate has in practice adopted a new form of the well-known Constitutional provision. If it were printed in the rules as it exists in the minds of Senators, it would read: "No Senator shall be required to investigate any subject on which there is a tendency to incriminate himself."

We tender to the distinguished visitors from the republics of the south the assurance of our respectful sympathy in the ordeal through which they have passed. "We have seen everything," said one of them pathetically on Saturday, "and we have seen nothing." To gentlemen accustomed to the more leisurely and sometimes more intelligent mode of doing things in lands where the Latin races have developed their own civilization the rush of the North American must have been a sore trial. But we venture to remind them that the time at their disposal was hardly sufficient to have permitted them to make a detailed study of more than an insignificant branch of the subject which brought them here, and perhaps—when they have the time—reflection on the general impressions they have received may be of even greater value to them than exact knowledge on any one matter they could have examined carefully. Moreover, in all frankness, their visit is really more important to all concerned in what they have to teach than in what they could learn, and what they have unquestionably taught our merchants is the absurdity of the barriers our tariff laws build in the way of our foreign trade.

On this point the most authoritative of the visiting delegates speak with perfect plainness. They recognize the politeness with which they have been treated personally, but that only throws into stronger relief the essential hostility of our legislation to them. Col. FERNANDO MENDES DE ALMEIDA of Brazil, referring to the pending tariff, says: "Can we buy goods from a country that treats us in this manner? Certainly not. You may depend upon it that we shall retaliate in the same manner. I can safely say that as soon as the proposed Tariff bill passes we shall place such a duty on American products as will entirely prevent their importation." Señor MAURO FERNANDEZ of Costa Rica says on the same subject: "What is the use of bringing a delegation of South American merchants to this country and show them the wealth and unbounded resources of the United States and then in the same breath adopt the most stringent measures to keep them from reaping the advantage of their observations?" Mr. CARLOS LEX KLETT of Buenos Ayres, referring to the tax on hides, says: "The result is obvious. Our importations of American goods will have to be curtailed in proportion to our exportations, and there is no doubt that retaliative measures will be adopted by our Government. We are almost entirely in the hands of the English, and it is within the power of the United States to wrest our trade from the grasp of that country if the proper means are used, but as long as we can find a market for our goods in England and Germany free from cumbersome duties and other restrictions we must necessarily stick to them." If the business men of the United States will learn these clear lessons and act upon them, the visit of our southern neighbors may bear fruit.

It is not surprising that The London Chronicle should protest against the refusal to give a place of honor in the jubilee procession to Mr. GLADSTONE and to the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Chronicle is the organ of advanced Liberal opinion in England, often verging on extreme radicalism, but in this matter it must represent the great body of thoughtful Englishmen. The House of Commons is the soul of the Government of Great Britain, and the chief glory of the present reign is the fidelity with which the Queen has recognized that fact. The energy, the intelligence, the loyalty to freedom and justice shown by the House of Commons have been the measure of the real strength of the nation. No one will suspect that either the Queen or the present Government really looks down on the House, but the failure to recognize it is stupid. And even more stupid is the ignoring of Mr. GLADSTONE, because in this matter there may be a tinge of that narrow and bitter spite which this most illustrious of living Englishmen has always excited in the little minds of the Court.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While the educators of Chicago are trying to produce a work on elementary mathematics which shall develop the reasoning power of children, instead of their ability to learn and apply rules, would it not be well for them to abolish the present absurd distinction between arithmetic and algebra? By teaching the two—only they are not two but one—at the same time and from the very beginning, a vast amount of energy that is now wasted would be put to good use. Chicago surely is bold enough to make this long-needed reform, and she ought to be wise enough.

—Despite the abundance of more urgent topics claiming consideration from wise Englishmen, The Spectator finds room for a long article answering this question, "Does America Hate England?" The writer reaches the safe conclusion that some of us do, and some of us don't, feel hostility for our nominal cousins, and he explains such ill-will as exists with considerably more accuracy than originality by ascribing it to surviving memories of the Revolution, to the presence here of numerous immigrants from countries where England is regarded with instinctive animosity, and to the fact that the United States and Great Britain are commercial rivals in the markets of the world. All this has been stated and discussed time out of mind, but at the close of his remarks the writer in The Spectator does make a contribution to the controversy that is at once novel and provocative of thought. "There is also," he says, "a feeling, not admitted in public, but still very real, that England has been winning lately in this rival contest, [between the two nations for superiority in political institutions, literature, art, financial and commercial methods, science, &c.] The American Constitution has in late years revealed defects which were never thought of in the earlier days, when it was regarded as almost inspired, while the English Constitution has proved flexible beyond expectation. The American flag has almost disappeared from the ocean, while the Union Jack floats over the globe. A policy of short-sighted exclusiveness has involved American finance and industry in perpetual crises, while English revenue has expanded and English prosperity has become the envy of a country with a hundred times greater national resources, but with a growing poverty and discontent." How much of that is true? The writer of the essay does not gloat over his gloomy picture. Instead, he says: "We are not of those who hold the American Protectionist doctrine, that one nation's loss is another's gain; but fact we believe it to be, and we cannot ignore it in our estimate of the causes which have led up to the undoubted feeling of antagonism which, deplore it as we may, the rejection of the arbitration treaty revealed in the United States."

—Apparently The Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot has not heard that the New York police force is no longer under Tammany control. In the old days The Patriot might have been excused for asking, as it does, "How much have New York policemen ever received for stopping a prize fight for the right crowd of bettors?" but now the question is simply a bit of gratuitous malice.

—Already the task of moving the mountain of books that has accumulated in the Capitol of Washington has begun, and after the Senators and Representatives pass the Tariff bill and go home the transfer of the great library to its magnificent home will go on rapidly. At present only duplicate volumes, foreign parliamentary reports, and other publications which the statesmen are not likely to consult, have been carried away, but after the special session ends the work will go on rapidly under a system by which the librarian hopes all confusion will be avoided. It is probable that a temporary elevated railway, over which small cars propelled by electricity can run, will be built between the Capitol and the new library. It was at first proposed to utilize the large tunnel between the two buildings, through which the books will be transferred after the library is installed, but the elevated railroad plan was adopted in preference, as it will run on a level from the main floor of the Capitol to the main floor of the library, and will not necessitate the lowering and elevating of the books, which the use of the tunnel would entail.

PERSONAL.

—It is a little curious that President MCKINLEY, in searching for "heroes of distinguished deeds" to use as illustrations of the greatness to which sons of Tennessee have risen, should fix upon JACKSON, POLK, and JOHNSON, every one of whom was born in North Carolina. Possibly other grounds for surprise might be found in the little list, if a person looked long enough.

—There is something of a stir in Church circles at San Francisco because twenty lines from WHITTIER'S "My Soul and I" were recently printed in The Pacific—a local organ of Congregationalism—over the signature of the Rev. W. D. WILLIAMS. He is an Episcopalian clergyman of considerable distinction, and those who first noticed the apparent attempt at plagiarism could hardly believe their eyes. Besides bearing Mr. WILLIAMS'S name, the verses were dated San Francisco, and therefore bore all the usual marks of original matter. Of course, letters giving the name of their real author poured by scores into The Pacific office, and its editor, after waiting a while for an explanation that did not come, printed a paragraph stating that he had received the poem with other matter from Mr. WILLIAMS, and had published it in good faith as that gentleman's work. This elicited from the accused minister what seems to be a satisfactory enough plea of not guilty. He admitted that the verses were not his, but said that he had copied them from a notebook he keeps, and had appended them, whether with or without quotation marks he cannot now state, as an appropriate termination for an obituary he had written about a dead parishioner. The signature and date followed the verses in the usual way, and no misapprehension would have arisen had not the editor, struck by the merit of the poem, printed it conspicuously on one page of his paper, and the obituary in smaller type on another. For reasons best known to themselves, the San Francisco dailies seem to doubt the adequacy of this explanation. To an observer the breadth of a continent away it appears to be sufficient, and the case, though a very curious one, looks more like a mistake of the newspaper office than one of the pastor's study.

—Even though Secretary LONG did try to give his letter to Ensign STONE an air of solemnity by making it an amazing tangle of quotation marks, there is no doubt that what he meant to say was, "Go in and win if you can, young man, and here's wishing you good luck!" A Secretary of the Navy couldn't put that message on official paper in just those words, but it is a delightful thing that he could—and did—convey just that impression.

—Representative WHITE of Illinois thinks that young SMITH, the negro whom he appointed to Annapolis, failed to pass the entrance examination because he was not fairly treated by the examiners, and is determined to give the boy another chance. He even goes so far as to threaten to demand a Congressional investigation if, at the second trial there is any evidence of an inclination toward discrimination. "SMITH," says Mr. WHITE, "is a young man of whom his race may well be proud. He was graduated from the Chicago High School at the head of his class, securing the gold medal for general excellence in his studies. He was highly recommended to me by his teachers and by many influential men in my district. Every one speaks well of him, and when he left Chicago for the Naval Academy he was escorted to the station by more than a hundred of his fellow-students, every one of them white. I have no hesitation in saying that if he is again rejected I shall reappoint him, and will continue to reappoint him as often as he is rejected, so long as I remain a member of Congress. I will not myself accept another nomination, but I believe this matter will be made an issue in my district to such an extent that if I fail to get SMITH into the Naval Academy my successor in Congress will continue the course I have adopted. There is no objection to SMITH except his color. He is very nearly white and has features like a white man. Objections to him on account of his color are, therefore, due to prejudice alone." Incidentally it may be stated that Mr. WHITE does not state why he thinks his protégé was not treated with justice. Apparently the only evidence is that he did not pass. It is a fate that has befallen many a white boy. It is true, however, that unpleasant whispers about unusually severe examinations at Annapolis this year reached New York.

—Savage criticism comes from England in regard to the hymn which the Bishop of Wakefield has written for the Queen's Jubilee service. The Bishop has produced at least one good specimen of sacred verse —"For All Thy Saints"—but of his latest effort it is said that "his Lordship has aimed at the twaddling commonplace and hit it. He has chosen a trivial metre, full of double rhymes, which in our language are peculiarly awkward and difficult unless in the hands of a Swinburne, and there is not a fine line, or a suggestive thought in the whole wretched piece of doggerel. It is too bad that so poor a thing should be practically forced by authority upon the clergy and people."

CURRENT NOTES.

Of the four members of the graduating class of Syracuse University whose standing won admission to the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity two are women.

* * *

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is likely to prolong its session until the middle of July—will certainly do so if the friends of Senator Quay, not to say Mr. Quay himself, hold sway.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune bore on its first page when it was started fifty years ago the motto "Thou shalt not bear false witness." The motto has disappeared, but not the good intent.

* * *

Opponents of Sunday street-car traffic in Toronto, Ontario, are appealing to "the church people" to boycott the cars on two or three other days of the week until the loss of fares compels the company to stop running its cars on Sunday.

* * *

Peder L. Holst of Chicago, who is ninety-two years old, is anxious to vote, and has applied for citizenship papers. It has taken him a long while to make up his mind, for he has been in this country twenty-seven years, but now he says that the matter of becoming an American citizen is a religion to him and he expects that he will get to heaven the easier.

* * *

City Register William F. Stone of Baltimore borrowed for that city on Friday $600,000 for a short time at 2½ per cent. interest, this being the lowest figure at which the city has ever obtained money. Part of the sum comes from this city. The loan is to be repaid in August, when most of the taxes are received.

* * *

The City of Los Gatos, Cal., is to dedicate on Thursday, 17th inst., a new park which it has named Bunker Hill Park, and some of the sacred soil of the historic Revolutionary battlefield in the Bay State has been procured and will be scattered in the wind during the public ceremonies. W. S. Barnes is to be the orator of the day, and Judge E. A. Belcher is to deliver the dedicatory address.

TO SUPPRESS MOB RULE.

Prompt Measures Should Be Taken to Punish All the Guilty Parties, Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If republicanism is a principle derived from nature's immutable laws, and, as such, has been adopted as fundamental or basic in our system of government, then its workings and its potency should always be paramount in whatever may occur, particularly on occasions important enough to materially affect the welfare of the people at large. If all this is true, then a complete understanding of what republicanism really means is eminently essential to the understanding of each full-fledged citizen. It is questionable if there is one out of every ten who understands its meaning. Of one thing, however, we are certain, and it goes far to signalize the fact that no Government, without a written constitution, is even called a republic. It is, therefore, decidedly in evidence that a written constitution is the soul and essential element of republicanism, and consequently must ever be of the first consideration.

The result of the war of the rebellion settled another question, for all time, viz., that while each State should manage its own affairs, per se, it cannot in any way decide matters for the general welfare of all the people of all the States. But Article IV., Section 4, of the United States Constitution, decares that: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

The several administrations of the General Government have always seemed deficient in a just conception of their obligations; of course, there are noble exceptions, Andrew Jackson, for example, but when the Governor of a State or Sheriff of a county permits a mob to break into a jail and take a prisoner out and hang him he should be called to account by the General Government, and, if found recreant, should be punished. If it require an army and costs a million dollars to hang every member of the murderous mob they should be made examples of.

The men who have chiefly brought about this state of affairs are those who were lax in administering or executing the State laws. Furthermore, a silly, pious sentiment has largely contributed to this anarchistic condition. True religious sentiment never does anything of the kind. Apologists for mob law claim an excuse, under the principle that when the Government is only so-called, and therefore inoperative to protect the citizens of a community, the right of revolution obtains. They seem to forget that they are citizens of a republic, and that in the exercise of their revolutionary right due process is indispensable; also that the right of revolution does not ever imply the right to mob.

In no other way than by prompt and severe measures can the Executives of the Constitution of the General Government guarantee a "republican form" in every State. They are under oath to maintain the Constitution inviolate. If they neglect their plain duty let them be deposed.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

West Farms, New York City, June 11, 1897.

An Act of Faith and Homage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your foreign correspondent, Mr. Harold Frederic, has made a mistake which does the Episcopal Church a grievous injustice, and I trust you will permit me to explain the matter. He says that "at the early morning service of a parish church in the small Sussex town of East Grinsted, twenty nun-clad women of a Church of England order, during prayers, bowed at the name of Jesus, but knelt at the mention of the Virgin Mary." And then he proceeds to stir up indignation at this. Now it is only fair to us to let it be known that the kneeling to which he refers was at the words in the Nicene Creed, "And was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man." The act has no reference to the Blessed Virgin, but is an act of faith and homage to our Lord Himself, in acknowledgment of His incarnation.

WILLIAM WIRT MILLS.

Kennett Square, Penn., June 12, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Natural Result.

Bill—Well, I'm broke at last.

Jill—You've lasted pretty well for a fellow who has always been a little cracked.—Yonkers Statesman.

Beyond His Limit.

The President did not undertake to suggest any method of restoring confidence in Nashville's alleged airship.—Washington Star.

Lack of Cordiality.

Miss Cynic—I hope we shall be entirely settled the next time you call.

He—When do you expect to be settled?

She—Oh, not for a month or so.—Yale Record.

The Usual Lack of Sympathy.

"Where's your husband? I never see him now."

"Oh, he's home with the rheumatism."

"Is he doing anything for it?"

"Yes; limping."—Yonkers Statesman.

Meant It.

"Several times during the delivery of his commencement day oration he paused and took a drink of water. He was very dry."

"You mean he was very thirsty."

"Yes, he was thirsty, too."—Chicago Tribune.

Postage Stamps by Wholesale.

"Cant I get these two-cent stamps cheaper if I take a quantity?" asked Mrs. Chestnut of the stamp clerk at the Philadelphia Post Office.

"I can let you have a dozen for a quarter," replied the clerk.

"Very well, I'll take them."—Harlem Life.

"OLD GLORY'S" NATAL-DAY.

(Dedicated to Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, "The World Mother" of the First National Congress of Mothers, Washington, D. C., 1897.)

Lying at rest in an unknown grave
Are the hands that deftly plied
Th' needle and thread that joined in one
The hues of our Nation's pride.
The red and white, with the blue and stars,
That swells in the breeze to-day,
As it waves and floats from many a staff,
To the whole world seems to say:

Great men are known by their val-rous deeds,
And th' high born have much renown,
But I'm the child of two humble hands
That toiled in a Quaker town.
Just seven stripes of bright bunting red,
With one less of purest white,
Of blue, just a square with shining stars—
Behold me! A nation's might.

"Old Glory" I am, and th' name is just,
For the fairest of gifts God gave.
This beautiful land is all my own,
"Th' home of the free and the brave."
Tattered and rent, I am laid away,
With th' form of patriot dead.
I embrace in my folds my hero sons,
Who for me their blood have shed.

From the Nation's dome I gayly wave
O'er this land from sea to sea,
And none are so low and none so high
But look with delight on me.
Honored I float o'er a fair free land,
I've a place in the Nation's past,
And now together, the North and South
My folds of love bind fast.

A simple flag, but I proudly raise
Columbia's stars to the sky;
Let the foreigners have their emblems gay—
America's flag am I!
I deck and adorn on my natal day
Rich homes, majestic and tall,
Streaming and swelling as breezes play
From the humble cottage small.

But, though I fly from a thousand staffs,
In silk with fringe of gold,
My greatest pride is the tiny thing
That for just a penny is sold.
I'm a tiny flag, indeed, 'tis true,
Worn on a small urchin's breast,
But I feel the beat of the pure young heart.
This honor I deem my best.

ALICE LEE MOQUE.

Washington, D. C.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Press Comments on the Speeches of the Duke of Devonshire and Wilfred Laurier.

CANADA'S APPEAL IS HEEDED

The Duke's Candor Not Unmatched by the Dominion Premier's Statement of Trade Truths in the West —No Concert of Opinion.

LONDON, June 13.—All the morning papers comment upon the speeches of the Duke of Devonshire and Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, at the banquet given Saturday evening at Liverpool by the Chamber of Commerce. Most of these comments are in a tone of lively satisfaction. The Times says:

"This silent, gradual process of awakening throughout the country on the trade question has brought about an astonishing change, which is now beyond all controversy. The recent tariff legislation in Canada, and the discussions as to Australian confederation seem to indicate that we may be on the eve of some remarkable development; but the remarks of Mr. Laurier and those of some of the Australian Ministers showed signs that not all is plain sailing."

The Morning Post says:

"The Duke of Devonshire's speech is a funeral oration on the Cobdenite school. It is obvious enough that the lead taken over seas on this question finds a response in the growing opinion of the British people."

The Standard says:

"The Duke of Devonshire's candor was complete and creditable."

The Daily News contends that Mr. Laurier's tariff, proposing to discriminate in favor of British goods, is "a remarkable step toward the repeal of customs duties within the British Empire." It thinks it inexcusable that the Duke of Devonshire should join in Tory calumnies against John Bright, and reminds him that Mr. Laurier is the head of a Liberal Ministry, and that Canada is a perfect example of successful home rule. The Daily News ends its editorial by urging the Government to denounce the German and Belgian treaties.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It must be admitted that the Duke of Devonshire represents a good deal of floating opinion, but we shall do our colonial friends ill service if we lead them to suppose that England will ever join the protectionist ring. We think it a very doubtful policy to denounce the treaties with Germany and Belgium, and thereby risk losing a far greater volume of trade in order to gain a slight advantage with Canada, whose trade must sooner or later, by the laws of nature, be largely concerned with American markets."

CAPTAIN MURPHY HITS BACK.

The Filibuster Files a Claim Against the Jamaican Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 13.—The attorneys who have been retained to defend the officers of the British steamer Bermuda, detained on a charge of being implicated in filibustering previous to touching at Port Antonio, have filed a claim of £25,000 on behalf of Capt. Murphy and the other defendants, against the Jamaican Government.

TO REFORM BELGIUM'S ARMY.

King Leopold Declares Himself a Convert to the Proposals.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—A great demonstration was held here to-day, organized by retired general army officers, in favor of a reorganization of the army and the abolition of the system of military substitutes.

A large deputation, headed by Gen. Brialmont, went to the palace, where King Leopold received them, and in the course of a patriotic speech, declared himself already a convert to their proposals.

WELCOME RAIN IN INDIA.

Three Inches Fall in Bombay and Seven in Madras.

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla, India, says that the monsoon has started in with full force on the west coast. Rain, varying in fall from three inches at Bombay proper to seven inches at Calicut, District of Madras, has been continuous for the last twenty-four hours. The winds are normal, and there is every prospect of a favorable advance of the rain northward.

SILVELA ATTACKS CANOVAS.

Earnestly Advocates an Inquiry Into the State of Cuba.

MADRID, June 13.—At a meeting of the dissident Conservatives yesterday Señor Silvela, the leader of the party, declared that the Canovas Ministry had signed the death warrant of parliamentary government. He earnestly advocated an investigation into the real state of affairs in Cuba, the creation of a colonial army, and the development of the material interests of the island, as well as a reform in it.

In conclusion he expressed the opinion that it was now absolutely necessary for Spain to abandon her policy of international isolation.

THE PELLAS CONCESSION.

Valuable Grants to the Atlas Steamship Company in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 13.—By the terms of the Pellas steamboat concession just purchased by the Atlas Steamship Company for Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, between Grenada and Greytown, the company secures thirty years' exclusive right to steam navigation on the lake, with right of way and lands for wharves and houses anywhere along the route.

The company is to deepen the river channel six feet and to construct a railway from Lake Silicon, near Greytown, to Lake Nicaragua, the Government granting 5,000 pesos (silver) per mile and entry free to all raw or manufactured articles necessary for carrying out the company's agreement.

The existing canal company is not named in the contract.

AMERICAN MILLS IN SCOTLAND.

Rumor that a Syndicate Will Operate in Thread at Paisley.

GLASGOW, June 13.—The most careful inquiries among the leading cotton dealers do not justify a confirmation or a contradiction of the report that an American syndicate has completed arrangements whereby it will shortly begin the operation of large thread mills at Paisley to compete with the thread manufacturing establishment of J. & P. Coates & Co.

It is generally admitted that the high prices now prevailing would offer a tempting inducement to such an enterprise; but the opinion of those best qualified to judge is that the project would be venturesome, owing to the wide connection now enjoyed by the thread manufacturers of Paisley.

If an opposition to the thread monopoly were threatened it is thought that the Americans would be more likely to begin operations at home. Further it is known that arrangements are almost completed for a thread agency here absorbing the Willimantic (Conn.) mills. As the Mile End Spool Company's works were acquired some time ago, it follows that there is now only one important mill on the other side.

Rebel Successes in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, June 13.—It is reported that the insurgents have captured two large river steamers conveying reinforcements to the Government troops.

Argentina's Railways.

BUENOS AYRES, June 13.—In a special message to the Argentine Congress Señor Uriburu proposes to farm out the working of the State railways.

PRAYERS FOR THE QUEEN.

Prepared by Bishop Capers to be Used in All the Episcopal Churches Here Next Sunday.

At the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Standing Committee of the diocese, at its last meeting, requested Bishop Ellison Capers of South Carolina, acting for Bishop Potter during the latter's absence abroad, to set forth a form of prayer to be used next Sunday in all the Episcopal churches in the diocese of New York, that being the day appointed in the Church of England for the religious commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Bishop Capers has responded cheerfully to the request, and has prepared a form of supplication to be used in the churches. Copies of the prayer have been sent to the various rectors throughout the diocese, accompanied by the following letter, which will be received to-day:

To the Clergy of New York:

Dear Brethren: Sunday, the 20th of June, commemorates the sixtieth anniversary of the good reign of Victoria, gracious Queen of England.

Our mother Church has appointed special prayers and services to be said on that day, and the whole Nation rejoices in the long and happy reign of their sovereign. We share England's joy. Let us unite with her people in our prayers and praises.

Acting for the Bishop of the diocese in his absence, and at the request of the Standing Committee, I hereby authorize the following collects to be said in the churches, on the first Sunday after Trinity, the 20th of June. I am, dear brethren, faithfully yours,

ELLISON CAPERS,
Bishop of South Carolina, acting for the Bishop of New York.

These are the prayers set forth by Bishop Capers for the use of the clergy next Sunday, and, although their use is in nowise obligatory, it is expected that the rectors in all of the parishes in the diocese will gladly incorporate them into the services on the day named:

"O almighty and everliving God, King of kings, Lord of lords, we praise Thy Name for the memorable years of the reign of Thy servant Victoria, the good and ever-faithful Queen of Great Britain. Keep her, we beseech Thee, under the protection of Thy good Providence. Sustain her in the cares of her great office. Grant her health, prosperity and long life, to lead her safely in the way of righteousness. May all things be so ordered and settled by her endeavors upon the best and surest foundation that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established in Great Britain for all generations, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

"Almighty God, who hast made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth, pour Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, upon the people of the two great countries of common race, tongue, and faith, Great Britain and the United States. Bind them together, we pray Thee, with cords of mutual respect, justice, and charity. Sustain their institutions, nourish their arts and letters, inspire their churches, lead their statesmen, and guide their people in the way of righteousness and peace. May the two nations vie with one another in striving to do Thy will and in working mightily for Thy righteousness, that so among all the nations of the earth Thy kingdom may come and Thy name be glorified. Grant this, we beseech Thee, in the name of Thy Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

Bermuda Soldiers for the Jubilee.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Orinoco from Bermuda were Lieut. Appleby and seven men of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, who will sail to-day for England on the steamship Teutonic to participate in the Queen's jubilee parade.

NEGRO KILLS FIVE PERSONS.

Three Women and Two Children Victims of a Drunken Fiend.

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 13.—News reached here to-night of the murder of five negroes in the extreme northwestern portion of Kemper County.

A negro named Sibley, while drunk, secured a gun and started out to kill every person he met. He met five negroes—three women and two children. He shot them down, and left them dead where they fell. He also shot at six other negroes.

As soon as the bloody work of Sibley was discovered, the most intense excitement prevailed, and a mob was organized. Sibley took to the woods, carrying his shotgun with him, and at last accounts the mob had surrounded him.

MISS ALGER TO BE MARRIED.

Daughter of the Secretary of War to Wed a Chicago Lawyer.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 13.—Secretary Alger admitted to-day that the rumored engagement of his daughter, Miss Frances Alger, to Charles S. Pike of Chicago was correct. The lovers have been engaged for some time, but Miss Alger's parents have not been willing until now to make the announcement public.

Mr. Pike lives at 2,101 Prairie Avenue. He was graduated from Harvard in 1893. He was a post-graduate later of the Harvard Law School.

He is connected with a law firm in Chicago, and is looked upon as a promising man.

Katz—Harlem.

The wedding of Miss Frances Harlem, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harlem of 248 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Mr. Herman Katz took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening, at Vienna Hall, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, in the presence of about 200 relatives and friends. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiated.

The bride, who wore a gown of white satin with veil of tulle, attached with diamonds and orange blossoms, was attended by Miss Beckie Harlem, her sister, who wore a pretty costume of white chiffon over pink silk and carried pink roses. Marcus Cohn was best man, and the ushers were Isaac Alkus and Ephraim Katz. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served and dancing followed.

Hebrew Free Schools Confirmation.

The annual confirmation exercises of the Hebrew free schools were held at the Hebrew Institute, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and a class of sixty-seven children was confirmed. The Rev. William Sparger read the afternoon service, and the Rev. I. C. Noot gave the statements and precepts of Judaism. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiated in the ceremony of confirmation, and gave a short address. Albert F. Hochstadter, President of the Hebrew Free School Association, distributed the prizes to the confirmants. The prizes were the Frelda Schiff Prize of $50, the Linette Friedlander Prize of $50, the Myer S. Isaacs Prize of $50, and the Clarence Korn Memorial of $50.

The Misses Kahn Hold a Reception.

Miss Emma Kahn and Miss Jennie Kahn, who are the promised brides of Samuel Kahn and Jacob Kahn, respectively, gave a reception to their numerous friends at their home, 177 East Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, and received many congratulations on their future happiness. The two brides-to-be are the daughters of Elkan Kahn. The two prospective bridegrooms are the sons of Samuel Kahn of Trenton. The two Kahn families are not related.

Herman Bernheim a Suicide.

Herman Bernheim, fifty-three years old, a German, of 137 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, shot himself in the head at his home at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning and died four hours later.

For a long time he had suffered from catarrh of the stomach, and it is believed that he killed himself because unable longer to endure the pain. He leaves a wife and five children.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 13.—Lightning this afternoon struck the First Methodist Church, in East Manchester, and destroyed the tower.

LYNN, Mass., June 13. — The fishing schooner Jeannie D. Phillips, fifty-five tons, owned by Capt. Edward Doano and others of Swampscott, was wrecked this morning on Harding's Ledge. The crew of sixteen men took to the seineboat, and rowed to Swampscott.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—An appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken from the decision rendered in the Superior Court on April 15 in favor of Teresa Oelrich and Virginia and Charles Fair, decreeing the partial distribution of certain properties belonging to the James G. Fair estate.

DIED OF YELLOW FEVER.

One of the Survivors of the Burned Ship Buckhurst Expires at Swinburne Island.

Otto Wernersen, one of the passengers on the steamship Advance, from Colon, on which a death from yellow fever occurred, and who, with the other second-cabin passengers, was detained at Hoffman Island, was transferred to the Quarantine Hospital, on Swinburne Island, yesterday afternoon, a victim to the disease, and died last night.

Wernersen was one of the survivors of the British ship Buckhurst, which was abandoned on fire while on a voyage, coal laden, from Newcastle, New South Wales, for Panama.

He showed symptoms of illness two days before the Advance reached port, and on Saturday, while at Hoffman Island, he developed a high temperature, which led to his isolation. He became rapidly worse and lived but four hours after his removal yesterday to the Swinburne Island Hospital.

There are forty-eight passengers of the Advance still detained at Hoffman Island.

The Advance arrived early Friday morning and William H. Korn, a prospector, who had been to Bolivia, died while the vessel was at Quarantine. The second cabin passengers who were detained would have ordinarily been held till Wednesday morning, but the developing of a new case of yellow fever among them will necessitate an extension of the time to five days from the latest exposure to contagion.

Following are the names of the passengers of the steamer Advance who are held for observation at Hoffman Island:

C. F. Anson,	Mrs. M. Brosusham,
L. Ahumada,	T. R. Reed,
E. Rasozzo and brother,	William Stanley,
E. Rounlond,	Robert Wilk,
W. Smith,	C. Wesm,
William Western,	A. Loobs,
C. Hooskind,	Robert Martin,
Miss Rose Horrold,	A. McNeil,
A. Johnson,	J. Macintosh,
Miss Dkilmid,	A. Nevmann,
O. M. Lehmann,	R. Newcomb,
O. Lardgini,	A. Petrie,
J. A. Loudgast and wife,	F. Boking,
P. Duncan,	Thomas Bertie and brother,
J. O. Davis,	Sam. Day,
H. Bergmann,	C. Dubbo,
Carlos Bornaton,	W. Farsmon,
Mrs. S. Clarke,	J. Gourk,
R. Thonnoll,	Miss M. Graham,
J. Conners,	William George,
H. D. Dixon.	James Garrow.
J. Ansson,	

Arrangements were completed last night for taking the body of W. H. Korn to his late home, 94 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, this morning. The body, which was still at the Quarantine station last night, will be inclosed in a lead-lined sealed coffin.

Two Deaths at Sea from Yellow Fever

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—The steamer City of Para arrived to-day from Panama flying the yellow flag, and was immediately ordered into quarantine.

When one day out from Panama one of the passengers, Mrs. Mitchell, died from yellow fever, and a few days later Capt. Medcomb also died. About twenty passengers came into port, none having symptoms of the disease.

DAVID JACKSON MISSING.

A Wealthy Retired Police Officer Disappears Mysteriously with $2,000 —Suspicions of Foul Play.

David Johnson Jackson, sixty-five years old, of 1,860 Boston Avenue, a retired policeman, who draws a seven-hundred-dollar pension from the Police Department for thirty years' service and a pension of $12.50 a month from the Government for services as a soldier during the late war, has been mysteriously missing from his home since May 21. He sold a piece of property the preceding day, and received $2,000 as part payment, which he told his wife he would deposit in the Shoe and Leather Bank the next morning. When she came down to her breakfast on the following day he had gone, and the money was also taken. At the bank it was said that he had not been there, and the police of the Tremont Station have found no trace of his movements.

Jackson had amassed a fortune of from $50,000 to $60,000. Twelve years ago, it is said, while a widower, he drove his son Benjamin out of the house, as well as his daughter, Ida, who is nineteen years old. Shortly afterward he sent his son Gilbert, then but a few years of age, and now fourteen years old, to live in the country. He married a good-looking, well-educated woman, but on May 10 last he tore every shred of clothing from her back and turned her out into the street in that condition. He then told the police his wife was crazy and was wandering about out doors. She was taken to the Tremont Police Station, and transferred first to Fordham Hospital and then to Bellevue Hospital, from which she was discharged as sane two days afterward.

In her flight, she had snatched up a bag containing $1,000 worth of bonds, a gold watch, and $60 in cash, all personal property of hers, she says. She also owns the house in which she and her husband have been living, and says that he turned her out, hoping to have her committed to a lunatic asylum that he might get her money. Mrs. Jackson believes that her husband has met with foul play.

GHENT'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

American Contractors Advised to Lose No Time in Entering Bids.

United States Consul Morris, writing from Ghent April 16, gives details of the proposed construction of an electric street railway system in that city. The franchise includes all the lines proposed for the entire city, and will be sold to the highest bidder at a fixed annual rental to be paid to the city for a certain term of years, at the expiration of which the city reserves the privilege of purchasing the entire system. The motive power will be electricity, the accumulator to be used in the central portion of the city, and in the outlying districts the trolley system. The fare for first-class passengers will be 3 cents and for second-class 2 cents. The employes will work from thirteen and a half to fourteen and a half hours per day, and the wages for motormen, conductors, and workmen are fixed at 72 1-3, 69½, and 58 cents per day, respectively.

The final award of the franchise will be made on or about July 1, and intending American contractors are advised to lose no time in entering bids.

EXPOSITION IN HOLLAND.

Programme of the International Show to be Held at The Hague.

The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt, through the Department of State, of a programme for a national and international exposition to be held at The Hague, Holland, from the 18th to the 26th of September, 1897, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Dutch Society of Agriculture. International competition is invited in the horse classes, poultry, agricultural machinery and tools, dairy products, and the section of horticulture and other lines in which the people of the United States are especially interested.

Applicants must submit descriptive lists of their proposed exhibits to the Secretary of the society, P. L. F. Woldeck, Loosduinen, Holland, before Aug. 1, accompanying the lists, in the case of horses and poultry, with a fee of 1 florin for each horse to be exhibited and a half florin for each poultry exhibit.

WINDMILLS FREE OF DUTY.

The Venezuelan Congress Agrees to Admit Them After June 1.

The Venezuelan Herald of Caracas in its issue of May 22 has the following to say about windmills:

"After the third reading by Congress in its session of the 18th, the change in the Custom House duties affecting windmills was accorded. With the motive of encouraging agriculture and irrigation, windmills will enter all the ports of the republic free of duty after the 1st of June.

"If American manufacturers possess the finesse so universally accorded them, they will not lose sight of the propitious moment for flooding the country with this precious apparatus, which is especially adapted to the needs here, and which, by its moderate price, is within the range of the humblest agriculturist."

A Pittsburger's Success in China.

Consul Child writes from Hankow, China, that Walter Kennedy, a citizen of Pittsburg, Penn., has, under the instructions of Sheng Taofai, taken charge of the iron works at Hanyang. He has been making good thirty-foot steel rails at the rate of 120 per day. He seems to understand his business, and the Chinese officials are well pleased at the skill he has evinced in getting their large plant in order. The rails are shipped to Shanghai to be used on the Woosung Railroad.

MR. RICHARDSON'S FACULTY

Lester Gale Defends the Late Millionaire's Memory and Ability to Devise Property.

WIDOW READY FOR A CONTEST

It Is Not Yet Certain that One Will Be Instituted, but the Matter Will Likely Be Known To-day— Stepmother and Daughter Not on Good Terms.

If there is to be a contest over the distribution of the $30,000,000 left by Joseph Richardson, it will probably develop to-day. William T. Washburn, as attorney for Mrs. Emma J. Richardson, the widow, will offer the will of April 24 for probate. The will of Oct. 29, 1894, being already filed, with the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court, the question will be then which of the two is the valid testament of the dead man. If exceptions are filed to proving the last will, Mrs. Richardson will accept the challenge and fight them to the end.

The first will, executed on Oct. 29, 1894, leaves all his property, real and personal, to his son, George Richardson of Bridgeport, Conn., and to his daughter, Della Grace Richardson, who lives at 110 East Houston Street. They are appointed executors with full powers. The witnesses were James B. Metcalf, Homer Nichols, and Bertram Kruger. Mrs. Richardson, the testator's wife, is not mentioned. The second will, made in April, divides the property equally between the son, daughter, and wife. The son George and the wife are appointed executors, and the witnesses were Albert D. Leonard, Louise Leonard, and Lester Gale.

When Joseph Richardson fifteen years ago married for the second time, his daughter Della did not like it, and without further ado she betook herself and her belongings to the prison-like brick house in Houston Street where she now dwells, refusing to have anything to do with her stepmother. She was then about thirty-five years old and had always been thought a little eccentric, and it is said her eccentricity and love of money have grown upon her since.

Her neighbors in Houston Street know very little about her, for she rarely appears from behind her barred windows. But they say they have heard from her tenants that she is very exacting, demanding every penny due her and admitting of no delays.

After the funeral, when the family was still together, the second will, giving equal shares, was read aloud. So far as known Miss Richardson made no comment to any one at that time. But she and her brother, it is said, straightway retained the law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon to look after their interests. The result of this was that the first will was filed in the Surrogate's office on Saturday without any mention of the one last executed. Whether this will is offered for probate the lawyers will not declare. Mr. Peckham said: "I really know nothing about the matter. I can't say whether the children will contest or not. We are not retained by them, and only filed the will because it was brought to us by Mr. Richardson's bankers."

Mrs. Richardson denied herself to callers yesterday, but Lester Gale, who was a witness to the last will, spoke for her. "Mrs. Richardson does not know whether there will be a contest," he said. "It will be known to-morrow, however, for then the will will be offered for probate, and an opportunity given for exceptions.

"Miss Richardson's action by any other person would be most astonishing, but she—well," Mr. Gale laughed, "I guess you have heard of Miss Richardson before. She has never liked Mrs. Richardson.

"The estate consists almost entirely of personal property, there being probably not more than $1,000,000 worth of real estate. This State allows a widow dower in real estate only. However, Mrs. Richardson has no fear.

"From what I personally have learned, the grounds for a contest, if there be one, will be an allegation that Mr. Richardson was not of sound mind when he made his second will and was unduly influenced by either the wife, Mr. Washburn, the Rev. H. M. Warren, who gets $50,000, or some persons representing them. That will be a very difficult thing for them to prove, because after April 24 last Mr. Richardson transacted a great deal of business with all his usual ability.

"He attended a meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and took an active part. Then he sold a railroad, and it is a significant fact that Mr. Nichols, who was a witness to the first will, was the man through whom the sale was made. Countless letters, checks, and other papers, I am sure, will show pretty plainly that Mr. Richardson's mind was not at all weak. To-morrow will tell the story," concluded Mr. Gale.

Mr. Richardson left a number of half-brothers and sisters, one of the brothers, Matthew Richardson, lives at 212 Gold Street, Brooklyn. Several nephews and nieces of the dead man live in this city. None of them is in affluent circumstances.

A number of alleged poor relations have been heard from in various parts of the country, of whom, it is said, the family never heard before. William Richardson, an inmate of the county poorhouse at Schenectady, claims he was a half-brother of the deceased, but he is not acknowledged by any of the connections here.

GLEN ISLAND ABOUT TO OPEN.

Many Improvements Completed in the Famous Sound Resort.

Glen Island, the well-known pleasure resort on Long Island Sound, will open for the season next Wednesday. Many improvements have been made, and in place of some of the old landmarks are attractive features, adding greatly to the beauty of the picturesque spot.

Many acquisitions have been made to the zoological collection, among them two India elephants, which were purchased by Mr. Starin during his recent tour abroad.

"Little Germany," the fac simile of a garden in Frankfort, has been greatly improved. Acres of shaded walks have been laid out, bordered with tropical plants and flowering ferns.

The seal lake contains more seals this year than ever before. There are now forty specimens in the collection. The bathing and boating facilities have been extended in anticipation of a large patronage.

There will be three separate bands at Glen Island this year. One will be situated at the Grand Café, another at Glenwood, near the "zoo," and a third at "Little Germany," in addition to the strolling players at the latter place.

CHURCH AGAINST PUGILISM.

Lexington Avenue Baptist Congregation Passes a Resolution.

The Rev. John L. Campbell, pastor of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, presented a resolution to his congregation at yesterday morning's service, condemning the "brutal pugilistic encounters at the Palace Athletic Club," and the resolution was passed by a standing vote.

Copies of it will be sent to Mayor Strong, Gov. Black, and the Police Board. The church people say that at the time of the recent Maher-Sharkey fight, the ordinarily quiet and respectable streets of their neighborhood were made a bedlam by howling hoodlums.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

An Attempt to Revenge the Killing of Almighty Voice in the Northwest Territory.

REGINA, N. W. T., June 13.—The irration among the Indians up north, in consequence of the killing of Almighty Voice and his companions, by the mounted police, is assuming an ugly shape.

Fifteen Indians have attacked the farm of Mr. Gordon, between Saskatoon and Duck Lake, and killed all the cattle in the corral.

A detachment of the Northwest mounted police left Regina this morning, to proceed to the spot by train. They will join a second detachment at Nut Lake. It is believed that the instigator of the outrages is a family connection at Almighty Voice called Almighty Voice's Brother.

Change in Wabash Train Service.

DETROIT, June 13. — Through Wabash train service between Detroit and Buffalo over the Grand Trunk Railway was inaugurated to-night, the Wabash train from Chicago proceeding through to Buffalo by that route for the first time.

CONDUCTOR SHOT IN THE FACE.

He Warns a Negro Tramp Off His Train at Westfield, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Mass., June 13.—Freight conductor Henry Koisington was shot in the face here early this morning by a negro tramp whom he had warned from his train. The negro fired one shot, which broke the conductor's jaw. Search was made for the assailant, but he made his escape in the darkness.

THE POLYNESIA LAUNCHED.

Sister Ship of the Great Grain-Carrying Schooner Amason of Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—The steel schooner Polynesia, sister ship of the Amazon, which recently took out of Chicago the largest grain cargo ever carried on the lakes, was launched yesterday. The Polynesia, which is owned by James Corrigan, is 388 feet in length and has a capacity of 5,000 tons on a draught of 16 feet.

P. A. COLLINS AT HOME AGAIN.

He Says the Bimetallic Commission Will Accomplish Nothing.

BOSTON, June 13. — Patrick A. Collins, who has just relinquished the office of Consul General at London to Gen. William M. Osborne, has arrived in Boston.

Asked about the feeling in England in regard to bimetallism, he said he believed favorable sentiment was never weaker there than at present. In his opinion, the commission from the United States would accomplish nothing.

ITALIANS FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

Two Men Near Plainfield Receive Injuries Probably Fatal.

PLAINFIELD, June 13.—Two Italians, Frank Cresse and James Dato, got into a dispute over a game of cards last night at the "Shanty," a notorious Italian resort about a mile from Plainfield, and ended the matter by a fierce fight with knives.

Both men are now at the hospital, and it is stated that they both will die. One of the men was stabbed severely in the groin and the other had a lung perforated.

TO QUIT THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Nineteenth Separate Company to be Disbanded June 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 13.—Word was received in this city to-day from Albany that June 21 the Nineteenth Separate Company would be disbanded. The company is commanded by Capt. William Haubennestel, the Treasurer of Dutchess County. At a recent inspection the disbanding of the organization was recommended by Inspector McLewee. Since then there has been an unfriendly feeling between the Inspector and Capt. Haubennestel.

The company is composed of about 100 men, who are to report at the armory Monday evening, June 21, in citizens' clothes. The new State armory, here, will then be turned over to the Fifteenth Separate Company, Capt. John K. Sague, Commander.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

National Convention of the Order Opened in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The National Convention of the Free Sons of Israel was called to order to-day by Grand Master Julius Harburger of New York City, in the banquet hall of the Auditorium.

Dr. A. J. Messing offered prayer, and the delegates then elected temporary officers, Judge Philip Stein being chosen Chairman.

Grand Master Harburger, in his report, said that in spite of hard times, the order had flourished, and now had a reserve fund of nearly $1,000,000. He thought that if the order had accomplished nothing else than the thorough Americanization of its members, that achievement alone would be of incalculable benefit to the nation.

After the appointment of committees, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Dr. William H. P. Faunce of New York Preaches the Sermon.

PROVIDENCE, June 13.—Dr. William H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York City delivered the annual baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Brown University this afternoon.

His text was from Psalms v., 6: "There be many that say, Who will show us any good? Lord lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us."

"One might think," he said, "that verse was written this morning and the ink was not yet dry, so fresh, vital, and up to date is our Bible. Now, the Bible belongs to the literature of power. This Fourth Psalm, written in the far dim past, gives us no facts. But it offers us a solution of life's deepest problems.

"'There be many that say'; who are the many? First, the disappointed; then those who have tasted success and have found it but a show. But a life founded in God cannot but be a success, whatever its disappointments and its seeming failures."

MR. NATHAN'S EVENTFUL DRIVE

Edward Nathan, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, stopping at the Hotel Empire, decided to take a drive through Central Park yesterday, and procured a light wagon with red wheels, and a big, brown horse, from the hotel people.

He had stopped in the Park ton enjoy the view, when a man rushed up with a loud cry of "stop thief," and accused him of stealing the horse he was driving from a stable at Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard.

A policeman took Mr. Nathan, with the brown horse, to the arsenal. There the other man, John Foye of Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, told Sergt. Hodgins that he was sure of what he was talking about. He pointed out certain characteristics of the horse, and said he knew it was stolen.

Mr. Nathan suggested that the Sergeant telephone to the Hotel Empire. The hotel people answered the call, and said the horse belonged to the man Mr. Foye said it belonged to, and been hired from him for the day.

Mr. Foye apologized, and Mr. Nathan continued his drive.

BICYCLE THIEF CAUGHT.

Handed a Stolen Wheel Out the Window to a Police Officer.

A young bicycle burglar was captured last night at 65 Franklin Street, which extends through to Broadway, the ground floor being occupied by the Eureka Bicycle Company.

Detective Coyle and Policeman Wiegold of the Elizabeth Street Station, who were out looking for excise violators, saw a man standing on the sidewalk, reaching up to a window for a bicycle which was being handed out. As they ran to the spot the outside thief made off and got away, but his companion, who handed the machine out to the officers, was caught.

He gave his name as Joseph Butten, seventeen years old, of 12 Chatham Square. On him were found a jimmy, chisels, candles, and a quantity of matches.

CROWD TO SEE THE WHALE.

Eighteen thousand persons visited the Aquarium yesterday, and the white whale was the evident attraction for most of the number. Over 100,000 persons have been to the Aquarium since the whales arrived, Saturday week last, and as the existence of whales in captivity is precarious, as shown by the death of the larger of the two recently captured, it is expected that the rush to see the remaining one will continue for some time.

The lonely occupant of the whale tank is in good health, so far as appearances indicate, and it is hoped that he may live to be seen by many more hundreds of thousands.

Reading Tube Mill to Shut Down.

READING, Penn., June 13.—The management of the Reading Iron Works last night decided to close its tube mill indefinitely. By this over 1,000 will be thrown out of employment. The cause of the shutting down is that the men in the other departments, upon which the tube mill is dependent for iron, are on strike and the supply has run out.

F. A. RIDABOCK DEAD.

He Was One of the Best Known of the Old Volunteer Firemen of this City.

Frederick A. Ridabock, one of the best known of the old Volunteer Firemen of New York and a public man of this city, died early last Saturday morning at his home, 117 West Thirteenth Street, in the eighty-second year of his age. Diseases incidental to advanced years caused his death. A wife survives him. Funeral services will be held at his residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

He was born at the corner of Broadway and Walker Street, where his father, Frederick Ridabock, had kept a store for forty years. His father was also an old-time Volunteer Fireman, and for fifteen years was identified with Engine Company No. 24, which was located on Fulton Street. Although the elder Ridabock was well to do, according to the custom of the times his son was taught a trade, that of upholstering. In 1835 he joined the volunteer fire service, attaching himself to Engine Company No. 31, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1852 he organized Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, which was located on West Broadway near Beach Street, and he served as foreman of that company for six years. He was elected a representative of the company as a Trustee of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, and he was also one of the organizers and a Trustee in the Veteran Firemen's Association. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

The Hoboken Turtle Club honors him as its late Treasurer and oldest member. He was also a member of the St. Nicholas Society by reason of his Holland Dutch ancestry, a member of the Iroquois Club, a member of the American Institute Fair, and had been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee and Treasurer of the Tammany Committee for his district.

DEATH OF SEYMOUR HESS.

The Well-Known Young Actor Expires After a Twelve Weeks' Illness.

After a twelve weeks' illness, the young actor, Seymour Griswold Hess, the only son of Jacob Hess, the Electrical Subway Commissioner, died at his father's home, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, last Saturday night. Although but twenty-six years old, he had been identified with numerous theatrical companies of note, and had shown much talent on the stage. Death was due to pleuro-pneumonia, which was contracted while Mr. Hess was playing in "The Isle of Gold" in the Park Theatre of Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at his parents' home at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the interment will be at Woodlawn. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Florence Carlisle of Washington.

He was born in New York June 4, 1871, and obtained a public-school education. He entered Columbia Law School when he was nineteen years old, with the idea of studying for the bar. Legal studies became irksome to him, and his parents decided to indulge his intense desire to go on the stage. He joined the company of Prof. Herrmann in "You and I," of which the cast included Gus Williams and John T. Kelly, and appeared in many of the Western States.

He next appeared in "The Merchant," which was given in the old Madison Square Theatre. The two seasons following he spent with Charles Frohman, taking a leading part in "Wilkinson's Widows" the first season and the subsequent season with Miss Johnstone Bennett in "Jane." For two seasons following he was identified with Canary & Lederer appearing in "The Passing Show." Later, with Rice, he appeared in "Excelsior, Jr.," with Fay Templeton. Latterly he played with Lillian Russell in "An American Beauty," taking the part of Ikey Eisenstein. His wife, whom he married five years ago, played in the same company with him in almost every engagement. She was with him in "The Isle of Gold," in Hartford, Conn., and in Brooklyn, where he was taken ill.

Howard Saunders.

Howard Saunders, well known in Wall Street, died at his home, 34 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. Pneumonia developed last Wednesday night and he never rallied.

Mr. Saunders was born in Virginia in 1844 and served with distinction in the "Otey Battery" in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was severely wounded at Petersburg, but remained in service and surrendered with Gen. Lee at Appomattox. Mr. Saunders was a prominent member of the New York Southern Society and of the Reform Club. The funeral services will be held in Richmond, Va., where the body will be buried. The date has not yet been announced.

Mrs. Mary E. Raymond Mason.

Mrs. Mary E. Raymond Mason, daughter of the late Henry J. Raymond and wife of Earl Philip Mason of Providence, R. I., died in this city yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Mason had just returned from Algiers and Italy, where they spent the Winter for the benefit of Mr. Mason's health. Mr. Mason is a member of the well-known Providence family of prominent locomotive builders and capitalists. He is President of the Providence Art Club and a leader in the best society. The funeral services will be held at 23 Charles Field Street, Providence, at 11 o'clock Wednesday.

Obituary Notes.

ARTEMAS H. MANWARING of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday of heart disease at Syracuse while visiting his nephew, E. L. Brown. Besides his family, who live in Cleveland, he is survived by a brother in Mexico, Mr. Manwaring left his family Saturday in New York City.

CHARLES G. STEVENS, seventy-five years old, died in Clinton, Mass., yesterday, from old age. He was a native of New Hampshire and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1840. He was a Judge in the law courts of eastern Worcester County for a number of years, and has represented the town in both branches of the Legislature.

FRANK P. HARDER, ex-Treasurer of Rensselaer County, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Castleton, N. Y., aged fifty-two years. Mr. Harder underwent an operation for cancer last Winter. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the Court House Commission of his county, having succeeded the late Orange S. Ingram. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

ALFRED A. DRAKE, a well-known resident of Westfield, N. J., died yesterday from a complication of diseases. Mr. Drake was born in New York in 1834. He was educated under the Rev. James H. Patton, after which he entered as a clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Later he formed a partnership with his brother as stock br

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental National Bank
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and eighty-two (382) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

213	7995	14416	20953	32518	36659	42286
257	8061	14729	20958	32536	36744	42387
622	8150	14729	21088	32660	36794	42581
781	8806	14813	21620	32677	36807	43251
2122	8834	14826	21728	32680	37006	43526
2332	8085	14840	21871	32700	37111	43619
1491	8095	14846	21942	32722	37135	43643
1636	9068	14850	21978	32725	37276	44162
2122	9079	14855	22545	32764	37322	44222
2374	9135	14860	22584	32874	37350	44275
2404	9477	14894	22600	32919	37380	44321
2439	9592	14930	23026	33022	37440	44354
2521	9627	15370	23029	33174	37544	45265
2543	10156	15373	23664	33246	37549	45400
2751	10181	15393	23699	33326	37559	45568
2797	10260	15533	23755	33540	37590	45577
2825	10299	15824	23942	33560	37571	45854
2829	10380	15827	23948	33612	37631	46299
2866	10600	15874	23998	33722	37695	46449
2946	10593	15958	23958	33823	37721	46469
3089	10805	16183	23150	33907	37826	46718
3052	11209	16362	23352	34020	37846	46842
3088	11213	16379	23358	34088	37908	46843
3081	11993	16464	23410	34040	37913	47006
3923	11361	16484	23411	34089	37969	47042
4027	11372	16505	23606	34275	37993	47147
4194	11671	16552	23626	34457	38578	47184
4837	11699	16617	23665	34502	38593	47246
4838	11792	16644	23674	34543	38598	47271
4871	11930	16722	23686	34599	38647	47381
5067	12045	16760	23693	34609	38714	47382
5283	12204	16780	23801	34706	38724	47451
5345	12306	17042	23984	34709	38882	47457
5455	12442	17117	30028	34802	38853	47515
5497	12460	17150	30066	34804	39036	47585
5520	12516	17285	30001	34806	39232	47581
5576	12565	17447	30125	34873	39261	48019
5676	12715	17786	30257	34945	39327	48269
5723	12799	18158	30428	34951	39480	48786
5857	12771	18541	30481	35118	39751	49022
6105	12944	18697	30763	35119	39764	49722
6329	13008	18731	30769	35318	39768	49898
6367	13198	18822	30847	35349	39794	49963
6448	13517	18951	31038	35367	39942	50149
6656	13634	18975	31367	35398	39988	50172
6648	13708	19550	31s.5	35449	40022	50947
6666	13810	19645	31476	35550	41293	50949
6726	13835	19643	31643	35603	41675	50970
6989	13837	20381	31871	36144	41776	51132
7122	13998	20393	32101	36417	41696	51288
7127	14066	20465	32107	36419	41780	51855
7241	14137	20604	32108	36442	41853	52259
7468	14144	20668	32218	36501	42006	52501
7532	14207	20679	32243	36565	42033	52963
7992	14270	20908	32460			

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with coupons due July 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and eighty-two (382) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
CHARLES E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. L. HALL,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 22d, 1897.

SUNBURY and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1897.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
From June 1st Until July 1st, 1897,
Will purchase the above Bonds and Interest due October 1st, 1897,
At $1022.50 Per Bond,
On Presentation at this Office.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF
Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore Railway Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
AND SINKING FUND 7% BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS

are hereby notified that, at the request of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, we have extended the time during which they may exchange their bonds into the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds up to and including JUNE 23, 1897, ON WHICH DATE SUCH PRIVILEGE WILL EXPIRE.

The above-mentioned existing Bonds will, until that date, be received by us on a 3½% basis as of June 1, 1897, in payment for the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds, at the price of 102½.

Particulars of the exchange may be obtained at our office on application.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

During the past three weeks Wall Street sentiment has undergone a great change. Where there was apprehension and hopelessness only a short while ago, there are now assurance and confidence. Financiers, hitherto shy of new ventures and showing a disposition to increase their conservatism, are now pushing to the front in support of new enterprises which for months they have sneered at.

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Here is an illustration of this change in sentiment. Six weeks ago there was laid before a body of representative financiers of an important Eastern city a scheme involving the outlay of only $100,000, and which promised large returns on the venture. After taking plenty of time to consider the matter and listening to many arguments by the scheme's projectors, these gentlemen, each of whom is a millionaire, refused to put any money into the project. They gave as their reasons that business was bad and conditions were threatening to be worse, and they argued that they could see no prospects of any early improvement. They thought the project a good one, but they were apprehensive of the future, and felt that they could not safely lay out their money.

Last week these financiers, of their own will, came to the men who had previously approached them, and voluntarily offered their support for the scheme as originally put before them. They stated that condtions had undergone a great change, and that they now felt that as the future promised so much they could safely take up the matter and give it financial support.

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This is only a small matter, but it is an indication of the new sentiment which has sprung up in Wall Street and spread within a short time.

Conservative bankers, who while expressing hope that ultimately prosperity would again come to the country, have all along refused to take part in any material anticipation of that prosperity, are now stoutly proclaiming their confidence and giving substantial backing to their words. Among the rank and file of Stock Exchange traders the improvement in sentiment is remarkable. For months commission houses have talked bullishly, but professional Wall Street has been cynically bearish. It is so no longer.

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Of a sudden, Wall Street has begun to discount the future. And, according to its usual custom, it is not doing things by halves. It is, in fact, showing a disposition to try to do everything in a day. Thoughtful men always deplore a boom, whether it be in the stock market or in general business. But there is a boom in Wall Street just now—a boom which shows how eager Wall Street has been to feel bullish as soon as the outlook could be made to seem clear enough to permit.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2	N. J. Central	5½
Am. Cot. Oil pf	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4
Am. Sug. Refs	3	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	2¾
Am. Sug. Refs. pf	3	N. Y., S. & W. pf	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Norf. & West. pf	2
Bay State Gas	2⅛	Nor. Pacific	1⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅝	Nor. Pac. pf	3⅝
Canada Southern	1⅜	Or. R. & N. pf	1⅞
Can. Pacific	2	Or. Short Line, w. i.	2⅞
Chi. & Northw. pf	2⅜	Pacific Mail	2⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf	1½	Pullman Car	2⅝
Col. F. & I.	2	Reading	1⅞
C. & H. C. all in pd.	1½	Reading 1st pf	1⅞
Del. & Hudson	3⅞	Reading 2d pf	1⅞
D., L. & W.	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3⅝
Erie 1st pf	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1⅝
Gen. Electric	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅜
Ill. Steel Co.	2⅜	U. S. Leather	1⅜
Lake Shore	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf	1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	1
Mo. Pacific	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf	3
M., K. & T. pf	1	West. Un. Tel.	1⅜
Nat. Linseed Oil	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Long Island	1
Erie 2d pf	1½	St. P. & Omaha	1⅜
Evans. & T. H.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	N., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	4	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
Can. Southern 2d	1	N. & West. con.	2⅝
Cin. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	N. Pacific gen. 3s	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	5
Cen. of Ga. 1st inc.	2⅜	Or. S. L. Inc., A.	1
Cen. of Ga. 2d Inc.	1½	W. I.	2
Chi. & N. P. 1st. t. r.	1⅛	Pitts. & West. 1st	2½
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1½	Rio G. West. 1st	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, g.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st. t. r.	3⅝
Erie 1st con.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2⅝
Erie prior lien	1	St. Paul con. 7s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1½
Gen. Elec. deb.	4½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st Birm	7
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Tex. Pac. 1st	1⅝
Int. & G. N. 3d	3½	Tex. Pac. 2d	1⅝
Iowa Central 1st	2	Tol. St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	4⅞
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	2	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s, t. r.	2
K. Pac. con., t. r.	1⅞	Utah So. gen., t. r.	4
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 4½s	1¾	Wabash 1st	2
Long Island 1st	1	Wabash 2d	3¼
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1⅝	West. Nor. Car 1st	1
Missouri Pacific con.	4½		
M. P. col. g. 5s	3		

There were no declines.

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last June 13, '96.
American Cotton Oil	12½	10¾	12½	12
American Cotton Oil pf	57⅝	55½	57¼	54⅜
American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	10½	11	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	30½	29½	30¼	..
American Sugar Refs.	129½	117¾	124⅜	123¼
American Sugar Refs. pf.	108	105	108	105½
American Tobacco	75½	71½	73⅜	65½
American Tobacco pf.	106	106	106	..
Ann Arbor pf.	28	27	28	..
Atch., Top. & S. F.	12⅜	11⅜	12¼	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	24¼	22⅞	24	22⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	11	10	10½	17⅜
Bay State Gas	12½	9½	11⅜	27
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	22½	20⅜	22¼	23⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	106⅞	105	106¾	99⅜
Canada Southern	51¼	49	50⅝	50
Canadian Pacific	62⅜	61⅜	62⅜	61
Central of N. J.	10	10	10	18
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	16
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	80½	78⅜	79⅝	78½
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	37¼	37¼	37¼	41
Chicago Gas	87⅜	85	86⅝	68
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	78⅝	76⅝	77⅝	77½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	135½	133⅜	135½	127¼
Chi. & Northwestern	111	107½	108¾	103
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	157	157	157	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	70¼	68	69⅜	70⅝
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24¾	22	24	33½
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf.	40	40	40	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19½	17⅜	19⅛	27
Col. & H. C. & I. Im. pd.	4¼	4	4¼	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	10½
Consolidated Gas Co.	162	160	161	156
Delaware & Hudson	106⅜	104	106⅞	125¼
Del., Lack. & Western	151¼	148½	151¾	161½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49	39	40	48
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	9	8¾	9	..
Duluth, S. S. & A.	3	3	3	..
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	117	116½	116½	..
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	107⅝	107⅝	..
Erie	14¼	13⅜	14	14½
Erie 1st pf.	34	33	34	35
Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	..
Evans. & Terre Haute	20	20	20	..
General Electric	34¼	31⅞	33¾	32¼
Illinois Central	97½	97	97	93⅝
Illinois Steel Co.	37⅝	34¼	37⅝	60
Iowa Central	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	8
Kanawha & Michigan	4	4	4	23
Laclede Gas	24⅜	24	24½	23¼
Lake Erie & Western	14¾	14	14½	19
Lake Erie & West. pf.	64	64	64	69¾
Lake Shore	170¼	169	170¼	162½
Long Island	42	40	40	76
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	47⅞	49¾	50⅝
Manhattan Con.	88	84⅜	87	103
Metropolitan Traction	110½	109½	109⅝	105¼
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
Michigan Central	99¼	99	99¼	93
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19½	19½	19½	17¾
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	49	48	49	46¾
Minnesota Iron	47	45	47	67
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	12¾	11¾	12⅜	11¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31½	28⅝	30¼	24⅞
Missouri Pacific	17¾	16¼	17½	22⅜
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	20	20
Morris & Essex	162½	162½	162½	..
National Lead Co.	29½	27⅝	28⅝	24¼
National Lead Co. pf.	96	94	95⅝	86½
National Linseed Oil	13	10½	13	17
National Starch	3	3	3	..
New Central Coal	5½	5½	5½	..
New Jersey Central	82½	75¾	82½	105¾
New York Central	101⅝	99¾	100⅝	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	101¾	101	101¾	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	170	170	..
N. Y. Dock pf.	13	13	13	18
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32⅜	30	32⅜	32
N. Y., Sus. & West.	8	7½	8	8½
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	24	22	23¾	23¼
Norfolk & Western pf.	30¼	28½	30¼	..
North American	4¾	4	4⅜	5½
Northern Pacific	15⅜	13¼	14⅜	..
Northern Pacific pf.	43¼	38½	42⅜	..
O. S. L., when issued	14⅜	11⅜	14⅜	..
Ontario Mining	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	..
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14	14⅜	14
Oregon R. & Nav.	20	16	20	..
Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	56¼	50¼	56¼	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	16	16	16	..
Pacific Mail	29⅞	27¼	29⅝	25¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1 @1½ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent.; sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £214,071 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.55, remained. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,000,000f. gold and lost 2,500,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange very dull. Posted rates, $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5c discount @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 13.—The money market remains practically unchanged, with discount stationary from day to day. The gold demand for the Continent continues, but the approach of the jubilee festivities takes away attention from the markets. The probability is that for the next fortnight little will be done; but after Diamond Jubilee Day considerable activity is expected, with a general advance of values.

American railway and mining securities of all sorts have received the most attention during the last week, the fall having been very pronounced. There are, however, prospects of a rise in view of the promising advices as to the crops and the consequent increase in traffic.

There have been a good many dealings in options and most of the bond issues show a buoyant tendency. Northern Pacific preference, during the latter part of the week, showed a favorable reaction and rose 1¼. New York Central and Chesapeake and Ohio rose ½, Atchison preference ⅝, Wabash preference ¼, Denver preference, Eries, Pennsylvania, and Reading, ⅛.

A prominent feature during the week was the demand for Grand Trunk and the Canadian railway securities in general, with the exception of the Canadian Pacific, which fell ⅛.

THE VIEWS OF A VETERAN.

The venerable ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. William Alexander Smith, talked at length yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the stock market outlook and the prospects for general business throughout the country.

Mr. Smith believes that the upward movement in prices of the past few weeks is the beginning of that bull market for which Wall Street has waited so patiently, and that the business improvement daily expected since the November elections is at last near at hand.

"Things look very much better than they did only a few weeks ago," said Mr. Smith. "Here in Wall Street our fears are fast disappearing, and the much-improved condition of the country at large is beginning to be appreciated. The removal of many uncertainties from the situation and the news of betterment and increased confidence in the business community have revived our hopes and our interest, and the stock market is again showing life and activity in anticipation of what is to come.

"The keynote of all this present bullishness and activity in Wall Street is, of course, the improvement shown of late in railroad earnings. The stock market always measures prosperity by the earnings of the roads, and as a direct consequence of the betterment shown in their statements during the past few weeks we now have security values moving upward. If the business and profits of the railroad systems continue to increase, nothing in the world can keep the stock market down. Prices will respond to such improvement more promptly than to any other.

"And from the present outlook we are going to see great betterment in railroad business in the next few months. All indications now point to excellent grain crops, and in general business there are evidences of improvement which promises to continue. These things predict increased earnings for the railroads, and consequent bullishness in Wall Street.

"We must, however, consider that there is still a war cloud hanging over Europe. The Eastern question is by no means settled, and the relataions of the powers are still strained. Any diplomatic troubles over there will tend to disturb every financial centre in the world, our own included, and Europe's distrust of her own peace may keep her investors from doing very much in the way of buying any securities, even those of America.

"Generally speaking, however, the outlook for business and for the stock market is excellent. I do not anticipate any hesitation on the part of the business man because of the still unsettled currency question, for I think every one believes the Administration pledged to sooner or later reform the evils of our present system. I think the business community feels confident of that, and I do not believe that it will wait for any actual changes to be made before going ahead. When we get the Tariff bill passed—and it now looks as though it will be passed before many more weeks—you will find business gradually getting back to its normal activity.

"I expect to see the improvement begun and gotten well under way during the past few weeks continue. General business will slowly and steadily improve and progress. The stock market will continue to move on upward, with natural reactions, of course, but with a steady tendency toward improvement and higher prices. The public is coming in slowly, but as yet it is not an important factor in the market. What buying we have seen has mostly been Wall Street itself accumulating stocks."

"AFTER THE TARIFF."

The debate on the tariff portends trouble by and by, after the Tariff bill shall have been completed and consumers feel its force as a burdensome tax proposition. But that is not now, and speculators are discounting the effect of a new tariff upon business sentiment, which they fancy will be good. The reactionary sentiment they will discount later in a different way. The proper thing now is conceived to be to buy stocks for a rise, to buy anything, and particularly something which has been a laggard.

A couple of room traders allowed that they put up Tobacco stock yesterday by their mutual effort—put it up because it had not already risen and because they thought it promised to reward the effort. They reckoned well. It requires no unusual talent to trade wisely now. The bullish trend is enough in itself to fan the conceit of the novice at trading. He may cast lots to see what he shall buy, and may find himself as successful as the man who studies a property exhaustively and bases purchases upon discovered merit. He may even succeed better than the latter, whose deliberateness may cost him a few per cent. of profit. These are bullish times in stock speculation, and sentiment is strengthened by exercise.—Boston Herald.

ADDICKS MUST DISCLOSE.

Mr. J. Edward Addicks must make an accounting in the affairs of his Bay State Gas Company. Mr. Addicks has been trying hard to escape. But United States courts are unfeeling, and Judge Dallas, at Philadelphia, has just filed a decision holding that the Addicks way of doing business is subject to close and judicial scrutiny.

This decision comes in answer to allegations by income bondholders of the Bay State Gas Company, who complained they had been wronged by "certain things done in fraud." The opinion filed by Judge Dallas says:

"No interest has been paid since May 1, 1893, and the bill alleges that the successive defaults which thereafter occurred were occasioned by certain dispositions of the corporation's assets, which are charged to have been done in fraud of the bondholders' rights. It is not necessary to pass upon any question concerning the interests of any person or persons who are not parties to this proceeding; but, as against the defendant itself, the plaintiffs have presented a case which I think entitles them to discovery by answer and through an accounting in equity, and their title to any other or further relief need not now be considered. As regards the corporation which issued these bonds, their manifest meaning is conclusive as to their effect. The undertaking not to make any payment or any other obligation disposing of net income until payment of the interest on the bonds should first have been made, and the expression of intent 'to make the payment of said interest a first charge or lien,' could be nugatory and delusive if, as defendant contends, the only remedy for any contravention of this provision were an action at law, inasmuch as an action for the breach of a naked promise to pay would be quite as efficacious. Moreover, not only was it provided that the payment of the bond interest should be a first charge or lien upon net earnings, but also that said interest should not be payable except out of net earnings. Surely, then, the holders of these bonds are entitled to know whether there have been net earnings, and, if there have not been, whether their absence is attributable to a failure on the part of the defendant to discharge any duty which it owed to the plaintiffs. But again it is contended that no duty was assumed with which a court of equity is competent to deal; that what is set up amounts to but a breach of contract. I cannot assent to this. Those who took these bonds did not, as has been pointed out, accept mere promises to pay. They, of course, relied, and had a right to rely, upon the fidelity of the corporation for the production, protection, and application of net earnings, and by its necessarily implied undertaking to exercise good faith in this regard the corporation assumed an obligation which was fiduciary in its nature, and which, therefore, is of equitable cognizance."

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The United States court decision is of interest to two groups of people in Wall Street. One is composed of those who on inside assurances of handsome returns bought Bay State Gas securities and were fooled. The other group is composed of trustful folks who have lately been induced to begin to nibble anew at the Addicks bait. Wall Street has had the "point" that the United States court was to decide that everything was all right, that Mr. J. Edward Addicks had been maligned.

BRITISH EYES LOOK THIS WAY.

The London Economist is not a professional seeker after chances to say pleasant things about American securities. Thus there is suggestiveness in the following from that authority:

"As a rule the upward movements in 'Yankees' on the London Stock Exchange more or less closely follow the lead of New York, but on this occasion the initiative has been taken on this side of the Atlantic. The New York market has barely kept at a parity with our level. It is such a long time since the American market has attracted any considerable amount of attention that the importance of the revival as measured by the volume of transactions has been greatly exaggerated by some of the professional operators, who at present have most of the business to themselves, but there can be no doubt that interest in American railroad undertakings is gradually reviving, and that prices have made a good deal of progress on the up grade."

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The Economist proceeds in this wise:

"To some extent the shifting of speculative attention to American railroad securities is due to the growing impression that there is not much left to 'go for' in other directions. But apart from any consideration of that kind, operators are professing themselves more hopeful of the prospects of the road, and generally of the business outlook in the United States. The belief is entertained that the discussions on the tariff will shortly be concluded, and that whether good or bad, the new tariff will put an end to the unsettlement which has been so prejudicial to the trade and industry of the country. And an even more pronounced effect has been produced by the declaration of Mr. Lyman Gage, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, that the Administration has not forgotten, nor is likely to forget, 'the mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of honest money and sound finance rang out loud and clear in November'; while it is hoped that the Legislature will eventually pass the Pooling bill, and thus remove from the railroad companies the embargo placed upon even ordinary give-and-take arrangements by the sweeping decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, which declared all such associations to be in direct violation of the law. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the tariff discussions are still dragging along; that Mr. Gage's promise was peculiarly vague, and that any new legislation affecting the regulations of the railroads cannot be undertaken this session."

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Such observations have an agreeable sound, but, of course, no high London authority could consent to discuss an American security market topic without at least some fling intended to exhibit superiority, and here is The London Economist's way:

"In the meantime trade throughout the United States is dull and unsettled, and the recent expansion in the gross traffic receipts of the principal roads has been in the aggregate much less than had been confidently expected, while the increase, such as it is, must be mainly attributed to the rush of imports, in anticipation of the new tariff. In March the gross increase on 135 roads was $847,000, or 1.60 per cent., but for the three months then ended 179 roads had a gross decrease of $3,935,000, or nearly 2 per cent.; yet so great was the reduction of the working expenses of the same roads in that period, amounting to $5,587,000, that the gross decrease was converted into a net increase of nearly $1,652,000, or close upon 3 per cent. This would be highly satisfactory to the holders of American railroad securities generally if the reductions in the working expenses were likely to be of a permanent character, but there is only too much reason to assume that the diminution in the operating charges is due largely to the postponement of various items of maintenance and betterment until the gross traffics improve. Sooner or later the expenditure will have to take place, and when it does the net earnings will suffer. While it is not to be disputed, therefore, that there are some favorable features in the outlook for the American railroads as a whole, any very marked appreciation in the prices of their securities would be, at least, premature, for at present the issues in which the dealings are most active are either chronic non-dividend payers or the shares of reorganized companies which have not yet had time to show what they are really worth under the altered conditions, while the Baltimore and Ohio scandal is certainly not calculated to inspire confidence. But little more than a year ago that road was believed to be financially sound, whereas it is now seen to be utterly bankrupt and drifting deeper and deeper into debt. Yet, until comparatively recently, Baltimore and Ohio shares stood at over par, and the company was regarded by investors in this country as one of the few safe American securities in which to interest themselves."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅞c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 47¼@49c.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,771,158, and the exports for the same period $18,503,796. The net exports, therefore, have been $16,732,640. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $20,440,888, against net exports in 1895, $12,925,440; in 1894, $47,460,831, and in 1893, $63,342,978.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $2,280,650. The banks now hold $47,601,475 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,810,000, an increase in specie of $43,100, an increase in legal tenders of $3,287,600, an increase in deposits of $3,855,400, and a decrease in circulation of $70,800.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 12, '97.	June 5, '97.	June 13, '97.
Loans	$513,728,700	$511,918,700	$474,278,300
Specie	89,267,800	89,810,900	82,394,900
Legal tenders	104,611,300	101,323,700	82,489,500
Net deposits	585,110,500	581,255,100	496,829,400
Circulation	14,251,500	14,322,300	14,510,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 12, '97.	June 5, '97.	June 13, '97.
Specie	$89,267,800	$89,810,900	$82,394,900
Legal tenders	104,611,300	101,323,700	82,489,500
Total reserve	$193,879,100	$190,634,600	$144,884,400
Reserve required	146,277,625	145,313,775	124,207,350
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$47,601,475	$45,320,825	$20,677,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$47,601,475	1892	$23,545,850
1896	20,677,050	1891	10,484,825
1895	37,958,900	1890	6,987,900
1894	76,376,575	1889	10,606,225
1893	14,420,900	1888	28,463,700

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 10, 1897	£35,812,160	----
June 11, 1896	48,343,558	----

Bank of France.

June 10, 1897	79,559,907	£49,104,012
June 11, 1896	80,023,558	50,207,214

Bank of Germany.

June 10, 1897	30,196,000	15,550,000
June 11, 1896	30,777,000	15,441,000

Austria-Hungary.

June 10, 1897	34,534,000	12,631,000
June 11, 1896	27,331,000	12,881,000

Spain.

June 10, 1897	8,725,000	10,241,000
June 11, 1896	8,406

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennedy, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, northeast side, 78.9 feet southeast of Bainbridge Avenue, runs southeast 94.4 by southwest 25 by northwest 71.8 by northeast 84.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,306.

Fell Out of Window Asleep.

Joseph Ganzel, fifty-eight years old, of 216 Second Street, went to sleep in a window of his room on the second floor early yesterday morning, and fell into the street. His right leg was fractured and he was internally injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, June 22, 1897,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

By order of Dr. Charles R. Gill and Robert Gill, Esq., Executors of the Estate of Dr. Charles R. Gill, deceased,

THE BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY AT

WEST PARK-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

(Opposite Hyde Park.)

A gentleman's country seat, located on the west bank of the Hudson River, containing about 100 acres, and all riparian rights of about 4 acres of land under water. Two and 3-story and basement brick and stone manor house, 100x60 feet. Gardener's cottage, green-house, carriage-house, stable, barns, and sheds, ice-house, boat-house, etc. Grounds handsomely laid out in drives along the river and woods. Plenty of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Good anchorage for large yachts. Present headquarters of the COLUMBIA CREW. (5830)

This property is located on the West Shore R. R. quarter of a mile from station, or can be reached by the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. to Hyde Park and Ferry across river.

EDWARD MITCHELL, Atty., 140 Nassau St.
Maps at Auct'rs, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Ave.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

54 Choice Lots and 2 Dwellings,

AT AUCTION,

In Fordham, 24th Ward,

AT NEW 183D ST. STATION ON HARLEM R. R. AND ON WEBSTER, PARK, AND TIEBOUT AVS., 181TH ST. AND GRANITE PLACE; 184TH ST., FINELY MACADAMIZED, IS PRINCIPAL CROSS STREET OF THIS SECTION; THE ADVANTAGES OF SUPERB WEBSTER AV. ARE WELL KNOWN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16,

at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF CHARGE. 70 PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.

SAMUEL E. DUFFEY, Attorney, St. Paul Building.

Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale of 71 8824/10000 Acres at Westchester, 24th Ward, New York City, Tuesday, June 15,

at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way.

On FORDHAM and PELHAM AVS., and EASTCHESTER ROAD, extending to WESTCHESTER CREEK. The BRONX and PELHAM PARKWAY now in course of construction forms southern boundary of this property. Will be sold in three parcels. Maps can be obtained from JOHN H. ROGAN, Esq., Referee, Potter Building; JESSE S. NELSON, Esq., Attorney, 11 Pine St., or PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON FOR RENT.

Gentleman going to Europe will rent his place for the season to satisfactory party; house fully furnished; ample grounds; stable and gardener's cottage; fine river view; five minutes from station; supplied with water and gas; plumbing in perfect order. JOHN F. SCOTT, 60 Broadway.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

A few more desirable furnished cottages to rent; also furnished cottage with table board supplied by a competent housekeeper.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod; well furnished; careful sanitation; cool, breezy bluff; among pine forests; fine bathing. J. Harwichport, Mass.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Boettigheimer, 135 Keap Street, Brooklyn; Agnes Boettigheimer, 135 Keap Street, Brooklyn; Ella Boettigheimer, 135 Keap Street, Brooklyn; H. Paul Mehlin, Maywood, New Jersey, and 467 West 40th St., New York City; Charles Mehlin, 135 West 71st St., New York City; Otto Mehlin, 207 West 84th St., N. Y. City; Anna Pestorazzi, Mobile, Alabama; Paul Rudolphi, Executor, 312 West 104th Street, N. Y. City; City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-second day of July, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles F. Allen, administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Court to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
je10and1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Ramon Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897.
MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix.
JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. ju14-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897.
MARIE FREDERIKA WORCH, Executrix.
JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.
my3-1aw6mM

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; references.

91ST ST., 52 WEST.—Extremely desirable, cool rooms, handsomely furnished; superior board and appointments; all conveniences; select neighborhood; near Central Park; table and elevated station; reduced prices during Summer.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

FRENCH $5 per Term

Special Summer Class at above rates.
Teacher also sent to Summer resorts.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, New York.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. *Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.*

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

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PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $200 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 37th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

PROPOSALS.

Fire Department, 157 East 67th Street,
New York, June 3, 1897.

NOTICE.—Proposals are advertised for in the City Record, to be received until 10:30 A. M., 16th inst., for building an engine house in West 43d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES H. DAMERY, plaintiff, against ELIZA TARR, George H. Tarr, Andrew G. Damery, Ida U. Damery, John Damery, and Elma Damery, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fourth (late Fifth) Ward of the City of New York, County of New York, in the State of New York, and known and distinguished on a map made of lots lately belonging to the estate of Thomas Arden, deceased, by Number twenty-three, being part or parcel of that certain water lot Number seven which was granted to said Thomas Arden in his lifetime by indenture of lease and release by Daniel Wiggins and Isabella, his wife, and which was granted to said Daniel Wiggins by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, subject to a yearly rent of one hundred, sixteen shillings, seven pence, half-penny forever thereafter, but which rent was, on the twenty-second day of February, A. D., one thousand, seven hundred and fifty, as appears by the record of release of quit-rents in the office of the Collector of the City Revenue, Pages 33 and 34, and by Volume five hundred and thirty-seven of the Records of Conveyances in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, Page 82. And said lot is bounded as follows, viz.: Northerly in front by Water Street, easterly by a house and lot of ground late of the property of Henry Kip, deceased; southerly by lot numbered twenty-four, being the other portion of the water lot above mentioned, and westerly by a house and lot of ground late of Gerard Walton, being in length on each side seventy-two feet, and in breadth in front twenty-four feet and five inches, and in the rear twenty-three feet and four inches more or less, and is now known as Number two hundred and seventy-seven Water Street, being same premises heretofore conveyed to William Jackson, now deceased, by James Hall, by deed bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 203 of Conveyances, Page 533, on the 14th day of June, 1826, and thereafter conveyed by the heirs of said William Jackson, viz.: William A. Jackson and Elizabeth A. Brinckerhoff and Jackson, by deed bearing date the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 735 of Conveyances, Page 80, on the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south side of Twenty-seventh Street distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-five feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to a point midway between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth Streets; thence southeasterly along the centre line midway between said block and parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning; said lot containing twenty-five feet in front and rear by half the depth of the block between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Street.—Dated New York, May 26th, 1897.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
BERNARD J. TINNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 280 Broadway, New York.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—FLORENCE G. JOSEPH against CHARLES A. McKEEVER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, on Wednesday, June 16th, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant four hundred and sixty-two feet and three and three-sevenths inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A, formerly Manhattan Avenue, with said southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, opposite the centre of the party wall between the houses numbered 536 and 538, (formerly number 532 and 534,) East One Hundred and Nineteenth street; thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue A, or Manhattan Avenue, and partly through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; and thence running easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and along said middle line of the block seventeen feet and ten and two-sevenths inches; thence running northerly and again parallel with Avenue A, or Pleasant Avenue, and partly through the centre of another party wall between houses number 538 and 540, (formerly number 534 and 536,) on said One Hundred and Nineteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of said street; and thence running westerly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street seventeen feet ten and two-sevenths inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as number 538, (formerly number 534,) East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1897.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
SIMPSON & WERNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall St., N. Y.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EVELINE A. KOERBER, an infant, by Eugene Durnin, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against MARTHA W. PRINCE and another, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1897, I, Gilbert M. Speir, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue distant two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (formerly Marble,) and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth (formerly Marble) Street three hundred (300) feet to the easterly side of Vanderbilt (formerly Railroad) Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Vanderbilt (formerly Railroad) Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth (formerly Marble) Street three hundred (300) feet to the westerly side of Washington Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
DURNIN & YATES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; English Protestant; smart, willing, and obliging; personal city reference. 234 East 76th St., two days, Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with children; best reference. 240 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid, who is competent to act as maid or to do fine washing. Apply at present employer's, 17 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and assist with children or plain sewing. 135 West 60th St., ring Kelly's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; plain sewing; best city reference. 241 West 40th St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; can be seen at present employer's. 109 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or washing. 219 East 82d St. Cronin.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands cooking; private family; Lenox, Newport, preferred; good reference. S. A., 190 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, German; to go together; one as cook, the other to do light chamberwork and sewing; best city references. 300 East 57th St., top flat.

COOK.—A lady closing her house wishes to find a position for her cook. Apply, Monday, at 357 Lexington Av.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; can be seen and recommended by present employer. Call, Monday, 8 East 12th St.

COOK, &c.—By girl as cook and to do plain washing; best city references. 22 West 11th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day as dressmaker or seamstress; late from a first-class establishment. Gannon, 162 East 105th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady as governess or companion; best references. Miss Smith, 57 East 76th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as maid to an invalid lady; neat sewer, hairdresser; reference. L. V., Box 77 Orange, N. J.

MAID.—By a useful maid; is a first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; would not object to assist in chamberwork; first-class city reference. 71 West 48th St., second floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; good city reference; city or country. 165 West 19th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class laundress in private family; references. Call, for two days, at 207 East 43d St., White.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city or country; city reference. 429 West 36th St. Ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; shirts a specialty; city references. 305 East 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of references. city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 21 West 17th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced German nurse to take care of children; best references; city or country. Care of Mrs. Emery, 31 East 28th St., after 12.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; neat, willing, and obliging; best reference. Call, Monday, 127 Amsterdam Av., near 80th St., Fraser's bell.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant; thoroughly competent; city or country; first-class references from city families. Nina, 132 East 32d St.

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS; must be well recommended. Apply, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 39 East 68th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; good city reference. 135 West 60th St., ring Kelly's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class French Swiss butler; first-class city references; country preferred; moderate wages. D. M., Box 299 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, or SECOND MAN.—As butler or second man; Swiss; twenty-six; good references; neat, clean, and good worker. Jos. W., care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class single man in a private family; sober and willing; first-class city references. 142 West 44th St.

BUTLER.—First-class references; leaving through family going to Europe. Maskill, 247 East 52d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; good, careful city and country driver; never had lame nor sick horse; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Protestant; first-class city driver; can handle four if required; best city references. Coachman, 174 East 62d St. Clifford's.

COACHMAN. — Single; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; first-class city and country driver; willing and obliging; very good references. 122 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—German; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; good city reference. Adolph, 984 6th Av., care of Mr. Martinerk.

COACHMAN.—By single colored man as coachman; ten years in last place. Davis, 158 West 53d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By young man; height 5 feet 10½ inches; thoroughly understands his business; good references. J. M., care Miller, 441 Fourth Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Mr. I. D. Roman Baldwin can highly recommend an experienced English valet that has been in his employ the last two years. Hotel Renaissance, 5th Av. and 43d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Bright, capable, energetic, and intelligent canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known daily newspaper. E. C. M., Box 102 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE Division, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property as determined by said board ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to a term of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, to be held at the Court House of the Appellate Division, at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 25th day of June, 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and set forth in the resolutions of the said board adopted on the 14th day of January and 4th day of February, 1897, and also set forth in the report of the said board made to the Common Council of said city and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1897, ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 2d day of June, 1897, and presented to this Appellate Division on procuring the order designating a daily newspapers published in the City of New York in which notice of this application shall be given, and the papers annexed to and referred to in said petition, and upon such additional affidavits and papers in addition as may be presented to the Court upon such application. A description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said resolution and of said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New York, copies of which are included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of the parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, June 8th, 1897.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by
A. E. ORR, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, New York City;
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 Wall Street, New York City;
Attorneys to the Board.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction, on premises, certain buildings, etc., on block bounded by Bethune, West Twelfth, West Streets, and Thirteenth Avenue, including Brown's Soap Factories, June 22d, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M. For particulars see City Record. Catalogues on application at Pier "A," North River.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes;" It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 287 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

will open for the season June 19. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R., 1,200 feet elevation. Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N.Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations: 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.

Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.

SAGAMORE HOTEL,

Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.

ADIRONDACKS.

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Season 1897.

Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains,

OPENS JUNE 26TH.

ELEVATION 2,900 FEET. CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS.

Four Hours from New York.

Address or call on
W. H. PARKE,
HOTEL WALDORF, N. Y. CITY,
Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 143, 1,196, 1,318 Broadway, 1,547 offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MANHANSET.

HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 207 — 17. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will open June 17.

Oriental Hotel

Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,

LONG ISLAND.

DALE COTTAGES

Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves. Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

THE AVONDALE, WEST ARVERNE, ROCKaway, is open; large, airy rooms; first-class board; restaurant a la carte; good bathing; hot salt water bath if desired; picnic and excursion accommodations.
R. LIPOLD, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.

The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA

(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)

The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN,

AND EIGHT COTTAGES.

Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stillwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,

Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEW ENGLAND.

OPENS JULY 3.

WHITE MTS.

THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.

Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 8 Park Pl: from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

LELAND'S OCEANHOUSE NEWPORT, R. I.

Opens June 26th. Special Rates for July and Season.

Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r, Newport, R. I.
New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sunset House,

near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet.

Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. M. A. KENNEDY, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

THE WISCASSET.

Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links. I. D. IVISON, Manager. Mt. Pocono, Pa.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

FURNISHED ROOMS.

117 EAST 26TH ST.—A pleasant, nicely-furnished room in physician's house.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN M. FOWLER, J. G. Zachry, Elizabeth Garnett, and Henry P. Morgan, (the two last named being intervenors,) complainants, against THE JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of the Court, duly made and filed in the above-entitled action on the 4th day of June, 1897, the undersigned, receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom at No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, (1) all the right of said receivers to collect, receive, or recover from any individuals, firms, or corporations owning mortgages guaranteed as to principal or interest by the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, and to whom or to whose order dividends thereon have been paid by the said receivers, whatever surplus (to the extent of such dividend) has been or may hereafter be realized by the said creditors by reason of the fact that the amount of the dividend heretofore paid them, added to the proceeds received as to them from the collection or enforcement or realization of the mortgages or security thereunder held by them respectively, is or shall be in excess of the respective debts to them of the defendant corporation, as the amount of such debts was established by the allowance of the same as a claim upon which a dividend was paid; (2) all the right of said receivers to collect, receive, or recover whatever amounts may be due and payable from sundry individuals upon their unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

Lists of the guaranteed mortgages upon which dividends have been paid and of the outstanding claims upon stock subscriptions that are to be sold may be seen at the office of the receivers, No. 51 Wall Street, New York.

ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
JOSEPH C. WILLETTS,
Receivers.
Dated New York, June 4th, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 9 A. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 8:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL

THE CHEYENNE TROUBLE

Capt. Stouch, the Indian Agent at Tongue River, Mont., Sends in a Detailed Report.

HINDERED BY THE SHERIFF

The Indian Murderer Wanted to Fight the Posse and Not the Soldiers—Agent Arrested and Compelled to Give Up His Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Indian Office has received from Capt. Stouch of the Tongue River (Mon.) Agency a detailed report of the recent trouble there arising from the murder of Settler John Hoover by David Stanley, a Cheyenne brave. After much diplomacy on the part of the agent, Stanley and his two accomplices, Sam Crow and Yellow Hair, are now lodged in jail at Miles City and will be tried by the civil courts.

The report says that soon after Hoover's body was found on May 23, Capt. Stouch sent for White Bull and some of the head men, being satisfied that it was his band which committed the murder. The old chief came in response to the summons and expressed his regret at the occurrence. Capt. Stouch told him to tell the head men that the band would be held responsible for the murder unless they discovered the real culprit and brought him to the post. This they promised to do, and an old Indian named Badger made the prophetic remark: "I promise the agent that if I find out, and I will try to find out, I will tell him if it is my own son." It turned out to be the son of the old brave who killed Hoover.

On the same day Sheriff Gibb of Custer County and a band of twenty-five armed men rode up to the agency and informed Capt. Stouch that they wanted the murderers. The agent replied that he was doing everything possible to discover and arrest the guilty Indians, and if not interfered with, was confident that he would succeed. The Sheriff left four deputies and departed.

The Murderer Defiant.

That evening Capt. Reed with two troops of cavalry also arrived. Soon after this White Bull came into the agency and told Capt. Stouch that Stanley had confessed to the murder, but would not surrender, having sent word that he would fight at 3 o'clock. To this the agent replied that he would not allow the fight, but that the chiefs must compel Stanley to give himself up. A courier was sent to recall the cavalry which had started for the scene of the killing. By this time the news that Stanley was to fight had spread and the Indians became very restless. The squaws and children took to the hills away from the agency, while the bucks rode in and stationed themselves on the hilltops near the post buildings. They were all heavily armed and had their horses. They informed the agent that they had come to see Stanley fight.

Capt. Stouch says: "Capt. Reed returned to the agency with his command at about 3:30 in the afternoon. At this time Stanley was on a high hill in the rear of the agency and not a great distance from it; he had his horse and squaw with him, was in his war dress and paint, and was well armed. It was the desire of Capt. Read to charge and capture or kill him. At this juncture a greatly excited Indian on horseback approached with the information that Stanley did not want to fight the soldiers but did want to fight the citizens, meaning the Deputy Sheriffs who were here. I told him to go back and tell Stanley I would not allow any one to fight him and for him to come in and surrender. Deputy Sheriff Smith told me he would attempt his capture if I would guarantee his safety from the other Indians; I told him I could not so guarantee.

"Stanley was anxious to die as a hero and follow in the footsteps of Head Chief and Crazy Mule, of whose heroic deaths stories are told around the fires, making every young man anxious for a similar death. To prevent the repetition of this incident I forbade any fighting.

Why a Fight Was Not Permitted.

"I did not think it wise and prudent to make the attempt with but two troops of cavalry here; while I believe the Indians are not disposed to resist the capture of Stanley, still there was no telling what they would do when one of their people was being fired upon; had they made a resistance there is no telling where it would have ended. They can muster almost 500 warriors, and, knowing of their disposition to resist in 1890 when much weaker than now, I thought two troops of cavalry would not stand much show of overcoming these warriors whose fierceness was noted.

"About this time, from remarks made to me by the Indians and by their actions, I became convinced that the Indians were afraid of us, or Deputy Sheriffs."

As the presence of the Deputy Sheriffs interfered with his investigation, Capt. Stouch asserted his authority and ordered the deputies off the reservation.

By that time Stanley had disappeared. After much trouble he was found at Black Eagle's camp. Capt. Stouch immediately started for the camp, and there found the braves fully armed and disinclined to surrender without a fight.

Finally Stanley consented to accompany the Agent back to the post, still refusing to give up his arms. He was then persuaded to give up his rifle, and when the agency was reached he was promptly locked up.

Sheriff Arrests the Agent.

In the meantime Sheriff Gibb returned and presented Capt. Stouch with a warrant for his arrest for violating the State laws in interfering with the Sheriff in his attempt to arrest the Indian. Then the Sheriff demanded the person of Stanley, but the Agent positively refused to deliver him up, feeling that it would defeat the ends of justice, as he hoped to secure from the prisoner evidence which would lead to the apprehension of his accomplices. The Sheriff departed, but again left his deputies. Finally, after much parleying, Capt. Stouch became convinced that it was useless to hold the murderer longer and turned him over to the Sheriff, sending an escort of cavalry with him to the railroad.

The report deals with the difficulties thrown around him by the interference of the State officials at great length, and concludes by recommending that in view of the disturbed condition of the settlers two troops of cavalry be stationed at Tongue River.

Yellow Hair and Sam Crow were arrested by Capt. Stouch after his report had been mailed. The tone of the report throughout indicates that it was the presence of the Sheriff's posse that aroused the Indians. They are unable to distinguish their hereditary enemy, the cowboy, from the same individual clothed with a Sheriff's powers, and it was these men and not the soldiers that Stanley wanted to fight.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Will Continue Its Consideration of the Tariff Bill—Nothing to Do in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 13. — The sugar schedule of the Tariff bill will be the subject of consideration in the Senate to-morrow, and maybe a day or two longer. The treaty and anti-trust amendments are still to be disposed of, and both will excite considerable debate. With the sugar question settled, the agricultural schedule, a portion of which has already been considered, will be taken up again. Next will come the tobacco schedule, if in the meantime the Republicans shall agree upon its provisions.

The Republican managers hope also to dispose of the spirit and cotton schedules this week, and possibly to make some progress with the hemp and flax schedules.

There will be no great amount of debate on either cotton or spirits. There was at one time talk of an attempt to add compensatory duties on cotton goods because of the duty fixed on raw cotton, but this is understood to have been abandoned, if ever seriously contemplated. The Democrats do not find the present schedule objectionable, except in minor details, and will allow it to go through with little discussion.

The Republican managers now hope that the debate in the Senate will be concluded within the next two weeks, notwithstanding less than one-third of the bill has been gone over. They have secured an agreement with the Democrats that the sessions shall begin at 11 o'clock each day, instead of 12, after Wednesday of this week.

The House probably will continue its policy of adjourning from Monday over to Thursday, and from Thursday until the following Monday. No business will be done to-morrow or Thursday.

BROKER CHAPMAN RETURNS.

Brings Two Game Chickens Sent Him While He Was a Prisoner in Washington.

Elverton R. Chapman, who spent twenty-five days in the Washington Jail for refusing to answer certain questions asked him by the Senatorial committee, returned home yesterday afternoon.

He arrived at Jersey City about 4 o'clock on the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by his five children, who went to Washington to see him last week. Mr. Chapman crossed over to this city on the Twenty-third Street Ferry and went immediately to his Summer home at Great Neck, L. I.

One of Mr. Chapman's little daughters carried in her hand a box containing two game chickens. They were sent to her father while he was yet a prisoner by a friend who wrote, comparing Mr. Chapman's pluck to that of the fowls.

ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

His Scheme Was to Collect Money by False Messages Written on Telegraph Blanks.

James Bambrick, thirty-two years old, of 220 West Sixty-fourth Street, was held in $500 bail for examination in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, charged with swindling by means of bogus telegrams. Friday afternoon a district messenger boy called on Mrs. Sarah Orth at 653 Ninth Avenue, and presented this message, written on a telegraph blank:

"Dear Wife: Send $10 by bearer immediately. I want to use it on the way home. I will not be home until 7:15 P. M. Lovingly, FRED."

Mrs. Orth had only $5, which she sent as directed. She was surprised when her husband arrived home a few minutes later, and said he had not sent the message. The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were notified. They learned that the message had been sent from the American District Messenger office at Forty-second Street and Broadway, and found the boy who had carried it. While Detective Callaghan was talking to the boy Saturday Bambrick walked in, and handed a sealed envelope to the clerk to be delivered at once.

The boy immediately identified Bambrick as the man who had given him the "fake" message the day before. He was given the message in this case, and was followed out by Bambrick, and he in turn by the detective. At the corner of Forty-sixth Street Bambrick called the boy. "I'll wait for you here," he said. "Hurry back, and I'll give you a quarter." The messenger soon returned, and man and boy were then taken to the station house. Bambrick was locked up, and the boy piloted the officer to 606 Ninth Avenue, where the last message had been sent. There it was learned that a Mr. Lochman had received the message purporting to come from his son, saying he had got into trouble, had been arrested on his way to work, and asked that $10 be sent with which to pay his fine. The father had seen through the trick, and refused to send the money.

ARTIST ZOGBAUM ROBBED.

Thief Walked into a Trap Prepared for Him and Was Arrested.

A few days ago Rufus Zogbaum, the artist, reported to the police that his studio at Lather's Hill, New Rochelle, was being robbed of its furnishings. Expecting the thief to return for more plunder, a policeman has slept in the studio for the last three nights.

About midnight Saturday a man who described himself as James Carroll, a painter, walked directly into the officer's arms and was locked up. In court yesterday he was held for examination.

Mr. Zogbaum says he has lost at least forty naval and military uniforms which he used on his models, as well as a quantity of equipments which he considered priceless.

KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

An Unexplained Quarrel and Shooting on Staten Island.

Guttano Ptizzi, an Italian, thirty-eight years of age, residing at Quarry Hill, Elm Park, S. I., at an early hour yesterday morning shot and killed his brother-in-law, Carinine Deosenzzo. The shooting took place on Sherman Avenue, near the murdered man's home. Ptizzi made his escape, and had not been caught up to a late hour last night.

So far as is known there was no quarrel between the men, and there is some doubt as to what led to the shooting. On Saturday night Deosenzzo took his little boy and left him in the care of Ptizzi. Deosenzzo's wife became worried about the child's absence, and Deosenzzo started to get him.

A short distance from his home Deosenzzo met Ptizzi, who, it is said, flourished a revolver. Deosenzzo tried to disarm him, and Ptizzi fired twice. One bullet entered Deosenzzo's neck and the other his left breast, penetrating the heart, and he dropped dead.

Dominick Pallendo was the only witness to the affair. He refuses to tell the details, saying he will tell at the inquest. He is a well-known citizen and a large property owner. He was a mutual friend of the brothers-in-law.

The police have traced the murderer to New Brighton, where some two hours after the shooting he awakened a friend and requested the loan of $15. He did not obtain the money, and went away.

THREE OWNERS FOR ONE WATCH.

Jersey City Police Trying to Straighten a Jewelry Tangle.

Thomas, alias "Tug" Wilson, was arrested in Jersey City last Thursday while trying to sell a gold watch, with the engraved name "C. H. Sharp, engineer, Waterbury, Conn.," on its case. It was supposed he had stolen it from a drunken man. The police could not find the man, though, as later developments showed, he had been arrested for being drunk, and was fined $3. He did not say anything about having lost his watch. The Waterbury police were asked to find Sharp.

Chief Murphy on Saturday night received a letter from Ezra Dewes of Waterbury, claiming the watch. He said he had sold it for $18 to Sharp, but the latter had absconded without paying for it. He also charged that Sharp had swindled several other persons in the same way after a collection had been taken up in a shop where he formerly worked to send his wife and children to England, where Mrs. Sharp's relatives live.

Yesterday Thomas Geary of 365 Second Street, Jersey City, called on Chief Murphy and claimed the watch, which he had read about in the local newspapers. He said the watch was stolen from him while he was drunk. When asked how he came to own a watch with another man's name on it he said he formerly lived in Waterbury, and had swapped watches with Sharp. He did not know what had become of Sharp, as he left Waterbury while Sharp was still there.

Police Justice Potts will try to straighten out the ownership of the watch when Wilson is arraigned for the larceny to-day.

Fell Dead in the Street.

Adolph Magneeson, a workingman, twenty-five years old, of 1,598 Lexington Avenue, while in Westchester village yesterday afternoon, ran for a car, and when he was within a few feet of it suddenly fell forward in the street. He was dead when picked up. He had long been a sufferer from heart disease, and it is supposed the excitement of running brought on the shock which killed him.

West Point Candidate Falls Ill.

David Stewart, nineteen years old, of Greenwood, Wis., who is on his way to West Point, to stand an examination for a cadetship, was taken suddenly ill with a colic at Laight and Hudson Streets, last night. Before assistance came, he fell unconscious to the sidewalk. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he soon recovered.

Coney Island Bather Missing.

Thomas Collins, keeper of bathing houses on Sea Beach Walk, Coney Island, late last night reported to the police that a well-dressed man, about forty years of age, hired a bathing suit from him about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and up to 11 o'clock had not returned it, and that the man's clothing was still in the bathing house.

Mr. Kilbreth Goes Away to Rest.

James T. Kilbreth Collector of the Port, who has been confined to his apartments, in the Dakota, by illness, has much improved. With his family he left yesterday for his Summer home, at Southampton, L. I.

LABOR MEN IN POLITICS

Trying to Combine on a Candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York.

SILVER MEN MAKE DEMANDS

They Say Tammany Should Not Dodge the Issue—Justice Dugro Refused a Nomination—Typographical Union Divided Between Low and Cummings.

The delegates to the Central Labor Union appear to be taking just as much interest in politics as they are in trades union affairs, and caucuses of delegates were held in side rooms yesterday while the general meeting of the body was going on in the main hall. When any important question was to be voted on the politicians hurried in and voted, and then went aside again and resumed their political deliberations.

The Tammany men among the delegates said a movement had been started by a number of labor men to get Justice P. Henry Dugro nominated by Tammany Hall or by the labor men as candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. A committee was appointed to wait on him and ask him if he would accept a nomination. He declined the honor.

The Tammany men then had another consultation, and the name of Amos J. Cummings was suggested. It was suggested by members of Typographical Union No. 6, and a joint committee of printers and delegates to the Central Labor Union was appointed to boom Mr. Cummings. Typographical Union No. 6 is not directly affiliated with the Central Labor Union, but the Concord Labor Club is, and all of its members are printers belonging to Big Six.

Several of the leading men of Big Six, however, belong to the Citizens' Union, among them Mr. Donnelly, President of the union, who is in favor of Seth Low.

Some of the delegates of the Central Labor Union who believe in free silver are not pleased with the attitude of the Progressive Democratic League, composed of Tammany labor men and silver leagues, who, after declaring for Tammany, are endeavoring to keep the silver question in the background during the coming campaign.

Delegate Farley of the Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers' helpers said yesterday he had been informed on good authority that the silver leagues in the Progressive Democratic Club intended to get out of the organization. The members of the leagues are Democrats, it is true, but they are also free-silver men, and it was to boom free silver that they organized the free-silver leagues, and they do not see why they should allow themselves to be muzzled in the coming campaign on the silver question simply because the leaders of Tammany Hall are afraid to face the issue.

At the headquarters of the Progressive Democratic League John Hosey and J. P. Durlacher laughed at the idea of the silver leagues getting out of the organization. "Why," they said, "a conference of a committee of the Progressive Democratic League and of committees of other kindred organizations in this city, Brooklyn, and Richmond County is being held now with the object of strengthening and uniting all the Democratic organizations of the Greater New York. There has been no dissension whatever in the ranks of the Progressive Democratic League."

They said they are not at liberty to tell where the conference is being held, but the committee will make a report at the next meeting of the league.

TO ELECT THEIR OWN FOREMEN.

Plasterers Will Present Their Demands to the Employers To-day.

The new rule adopted by the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union, to go into effect to-day, will probably occasion strikes in several shops and on several buildings.

The rule of the union is to the effect that employers instead of choosing foremen must nominate men for the places, and let the workmen of the shops elect them if they are not objectionable. When a foreman is once elected under the rule the employer must keep him for a year at $4 per day.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting to protest against the special jury law for criminal trials and to demand its repeal has recommended that a mass meeting be held in the Cooper Institute on June 25. The committee has invited Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn to preside, and the following gentlemen to make addresses: John De Witt Warner, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Ernest H. Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Michael Kelly, Secretary of District Assembly No. 49; Frederick Leubuscher, Father Ducey, Bolton Hall, and William Cornell.

Engineers Will Receive Law Makers.

The organized engineers of the Greater New York will this evening give a reception at Adelphi Hall, at Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, in honor of the Senators and Assemblymen who voted for the law that more clearly defines their status. The law went into effect on May 25, and provides that any one in Greater New York who wants to become an engineer must first serve five years as a fireman, and must be recommended by three recognized engineers before he gets a license. He must also have lived at least five years in the United States and be a citizen.

Socialistic Trade Alliance.

It was announced yesterday that the annual National Convention of the Socialist Trade Alliance will be held at Roxbury, Mass., on July 5. There will be 250 delegates, who are said to represent 60,000 persons. The Governor of Massachusetts will receive the delegates. The principal business of the convention will be the discussion of the proposal to change the per capita tax system to the block tax system.

Organizing the Nassau Men.

District Trade and Labor Alliance No. 3 of Brooklyn has announced that it has been organizing the trolley men of the Nassau Electric Company's lines, and will begin holding a series of open-air meetings near the depots of the various lines. The alliance is a Socialist organization.

Little Lillie Feron Discharged.

Lillie Feron of 205 West Twentieth Street, the nine-year-old child who was arrested Saturday afternoon and brought to the rooms of the Gerry society, charged with taking some ribbon from the counter of a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. The child, who is a daughter of a well-known designer, was met in court by her parents. When confronted with the charge of shoplifting, she simply hung her head and did not reply. The detective of the dry goods store said the charge would not be pressed, and the prisoner was discharged.

Funeral of Joseph Naylor.

Funeral services were held yesterday at 12 East Ninth Street for Joseph Naylor, who died Thursday last. There was a large attendance of mourners and a delegation of seventy-five members of the Old Guard, of which organization Mr. Naylor was the oldest member. The Rev. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, officiated. The burial will be to-day in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Sloop Yacht Swallow Stolen.

River thieves at an early hour yesterday morning stole the open sloop Swallow from the moorings at the boathouse of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at St. George. The Swallow is owned by H. M. Baldwin. She is twenty-one feet over all, painted a pale green, the cockpit being of straw color. She had a pole mast.

Futal Kite Flying in Elizabeth Street.

Salvatore Spinella, fifteen years old, an Italian, living at 269 Elizabeth Street, while flying a kite yesterday afternoon on the roof of the tenement 269 Elizabeth Street, fell down the airshaft 60 feet to the cement floor. He received a fracture of the skull and other injuries, which were pronounced fatal at Gouverneur Hospital.

DELEGATES OFF TO BOSTON

The Spanish-American Visitors Will Inspect Fall River's Principal Industries To-day.

PLEASED WITH NEW YORK

Greatly Impressed with the Industrial Progress of the Metropolis and Delighted with the Profuse Hospitality Extended Them by Her Citizens.

The Spanish-American delegates, who are making a tour of the prominent industrial centres of this country, bade farewell to New York yesterday afternoon, expressing their keen appreciation of the city's hospitality and the mutual advantage that would result from their visit. All were delighted with what they had observed in the metropolis, and impressed with the various features of its industrial progress that had come beneath their notice, and there was a unanimous feeling that New York's reception to them had been a brilliant one.

A party, which included Capt. and Señora Cordeiro de Graça of Rio de Janeiro, Antonio E. Delfino of Venezuela, and Ygnacio Aguirre of Mexico, among others, attended high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning, by special invitation of the Archbishop. The party occupied pews in the middle of the front row.

Other members of the party drove out during the afternoon, and a number of them visited Grant's tomb, but the majority of them staid quietly at the Waldorf throughout the greater part of the day, until 4 P. M., when the carriages that were to take them to the boat for Fall River arrived.

This Is Fall River Day.

To-day is to be known at Fall River as "South American Manufactures and Industries Day," and is to initiate an industrial exposition in the town, which may last for a week, although the delegates will leave the place for Boston at 5:30 P. M.

Joaquin J. de Pombo, an importer, of Cartagena, Colombia, and one of the delegates, said that the New York Fire Department had impressed him more than anything else. "It is the finest in the world," he declared. "Your streets and buildings are also far better than when I was here ten years ago. Next to Paris, this is now the city in the world for beauty and comfort. In regard to the proposed Dingley tariff, I can only say at present that it is going to largely impede your trade with South America."

Everardo Hegewisch of the City of Mexico, confirmed this opinion. "The new tariff will impair trade relations, not only with Mexico," he said, "but with all the countries of South America. You will tax our exports heavily, and we must look to other markets. I am something of a protectionist myself, but this is not protection; it is practically prohibitive. However, we will take no retaliatory measures. It is a good thing for Mexico, except in one respect—the orange trade. Now, Mexican oranges mature about sixty days ahead of your oranges, so that there is no competition between them. Your tax will simply make the consumer pay dearly for early oranges."

Opposed to Dingley's Tariff.

N. Cantillo, a hemp merchant, of Yucatan, Mexico, said that the Dingley tariff would injure United States farmers. "We send you 60,000 tons of long-fibred sisal hemp every year," said he. "Now you want to put a tax of $50 a ton on it. The farmers will simply have to pay 2 cents more a pound for their binding twine, which they use in tying up sheaves, and may have to resort to using wire. I hope the tariff won't prevail."

Carlos Lix Klett, a prominent merchant of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, editor in chief of the review, La Produccion Argentina, and a delegate from his country to the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the Chicago Exposition of 1893, condemned the Dingley bill most emphatically. "It will be an impediment to our trade," said he. "Our hides are now admitted free. A tax of 1½ cents a pound on them will be prohibitive, and we will be obliged in self-defense to close our doors to your goods, if you close your doors to ours. We like American goods, but if you pass this bill we will have to put prohibitive tariffs on your petroleum, white cloths, and machinery. I want particularly to express our thanks to THE NEW YORK TIMES for the stand it has taken in opposing this proposed tariff. I also want to thank, through the press, the various clubs and societies that have shown us such a hearty welcome and so much courtesy."

Capt. da Graça said that he thought it was time that North and South Americans opened their eyes to the way their European neighbors are taking advantage of them. "From personal experience," said he, "I can state that the English and French merchants sell us as foreign products goods made on American soil. I know of one man who makes a practice of selling in Brazil American products, stamped 'Made in England.' He sells them cheaper than we can buy genuine European goods. Now we want American products. We left our interests at home to bring about a stimulus in the relations between South America and the United States, and I think this voyage has done much to remove the difficulties in the way.

Don't Tax Raw Products.

"But I want to say, 'Don't tax our raw products.' Tax our finished products if you will, but let our raw material in free, for it means profit to both of us. It means employment for the American workingmen, cheap material for you, and ability on our part to purchase cheaply the goods you make of it. Now that we have put down the recent rebellion of 6,000 Bahia fanatics, Brazil is moving on to tranquil prosperity. She contains 16,000,000 inhabitants, with a steadily growing population, and if you turn your attention properly to her, will make one of the best possible customers for you."

Mauro Fernandez, who was Minister of Finance and Public Instruction for Costa Rica from 1885 to 1889, said yesterday that the first object of the voyage, to study the Philadelphia commercial museums, had been accomplished. "We have also been greatly interested in seeing the manufacturing productions of the country," said he, "and I think the personal ties formed with various merchants will be productive of business. We have been magnificently treated here, better than we could have expected. We anticipated that our trip would be chiefly a private affair, and are surprised at the courtesy things have taken.

"What struck me most about New York was the management of your trade organizations, such as the Coffee Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce. The high character of their leaders is, I believe, a guarantee of good faith to the public." Mr. Fernandez characterized the Dingley bill as a measure designed for political ends, and one that would not bring prosperity. "It can only benefit the trusts," said he, "not the whole people. Protection at best only fosters artificial industries. The tariff will not hurt us, however, as our coffee and bananas come in free, and we export few hides. I believe nations are destined to specialize in production, just as individuals do, and consider the tendency a healthful one."

Pleased with New York Hospitality.

F. Mendes de Almeida of Rio de Janiero thought that all he had seen in this city was wonderful, his treatment at the hands of New York people having also given him a somewhat Utopian view of metropolitan character. Senhor Mendes also said that if the United States wanted to make commercial relations with Brazil it was necessary not to shut down on Brazilian first products. He deplored the lack of American banks in his country.

Rafael de la Mora of Guadalajara, Mexico, said: "There is a great opportunity now for Americans to export machinery to our country. The demand for pumps is large for mines and private dwellings, and in the northern part of Mexico for irrigation. Mexico also affords a large chance for the investment of capital in iron mining and the production of cellulose pulp. I should advise Americans who want to dispose of their products in Mexico, however, to employ good agents, not those who will spend a few days only, but those who will come for serious business, who speak Spanish, and who can make a favorable impression on our people." Señor de la Mora expressed his belief that Mexico did not need reciprocity with this country.

The Spanish-American party left this city as the guests of Boston, under the charge of Elwyn G. Preston, Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Thomas A. Mullen, Mayor Quincy's private secretary. Dr. Jackson of Fall River and two other delegates had also come to New York to escort the visitors to that city, but they are Boston's guests while making the voyage, their stay in Fall River being only an incident in their trip to Boston, allowed the lessee town by the gracious citizens of the Hub.

They will visit the Waltham Watch Company's works and inspect the shoe and wool industries of Boston. Henry W. Peabody is Chairman of the Boston Committee of Arrangements, which represents the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New England Manufacturers' Association, and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Sermon by Dr. Terry on "The Relation of Education to Faith."

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 13.—The baccalaureate sermon in connection with the one hundred and thirty-first commencement exercises at Rutgers College was delivered to-night in the First Reformed Church by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry pastor of the South Reformed Church of New York. "The relation of Education to Faith" was his topic. Among other things, he said:

"That the tendency of the present time among educated and supposedly thoughtful men is away from the conservative ideas in religion and faith must be evident upon the slightest examination. A student of the characteristics of our times must observe much that is encouraging in regard to the moral tone of this generation, but much that is discouraging regarding the possession of faith. In regard to morality, there can be no question that a great advance has been made in the matter of self-respect and self-control.

"It is true that to-day there is not drawn such a clear line between saints and sinners. All men are of the world, and, as a rule, are living upon a higher moral level. A man is judged as a man and is honored in the world, not for the faith which he professes, but according as he exemplifies true manhood and noble living."

ON THE MAHER-SHARKEY FIGHT.

Denounced as a Blot on the Fair Name of Harlem.

In the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the Rev. William J. Harsha, speaking last night to a large congregation, denounced the recent Maher-Sharkey contest as an exhibition of brutality, the debasement of man's morality, and a lasting blot on the fair name of Harlem.

"What a pity it is," he said, "to see deformity of moral nature in the midst of God's beauty, as exemplified in man's physical nature! What a crying shame it is that lovely Saratoga should again be given over to gambling, as the prospect seems to be, and what words are strong enough to show our sense of sorrow and disappointment that there should be in Harlem three centres of brutal prize-fighting masquerading under the guise of athletic sports?

"Perhaps we can hardly say, with truth, that in Harlem every prospect pleases, but certainly the Horton bill has rendered it the home of much that is vile.

"The demoralization of our youth, the awakening in them of the savage taste and instinct for brutality, the squandering of money on such exhibitions as we had recently witnessed, are together very sad signs of what this beautiful Summer may witness before the forest leaves become sere.

"Let the churches and the decent people of Harlem utter a voice that will be heard, and stand shoulder to shoulder in one vigorous attempt to eradicate from our midst those who debase our morals and lead our youth astray."

DR. DAGER'S SUBJECT WAS PEACE

His Sermon to the Reformed Episcopal Council Yesterday.

Notwithstanding the warm discussion of the vestment resolution by the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church last week and the wide attention it attracted, there was only a small attendance at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, for the morning service yesterday. No reference was made to the mooted question whether the surplice or the Geneva robe should be worn.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. E. Dager of Philadelphia. His sermon was appropriate to the commemoration of Trinity Sunday, and was taken from Luke xix., 42. "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day the things which belong unto thy peace." Dr. Dager depicted the solicitude of the Saviour over the peace of Jerusalem when looking at its walls and embattlements. Though the city was well fortified and was encompassed round about with seemingly impregnable walls and fortifications, yet there was no peace for its people.

"What is the thing," asked Dr. Dager, "that pertains to the peace of all? It is the finding of the truth through the scheme outlined by the Saviour." He declared that contention and strife engendered by the hostilities of life are insignificant compared with those caused by the mental warfares that come from a neglect of those necessary prerequisites laid down by the Saviour.

He said that those who have wrestled with the enemy and have suffered from the conflict and bear the marks of the great spiritual conflict often have recourse to a physician for relief. The true physician can almost at a glance tell the needs of the patient.

A SERMON ON ECCLESIASTES.

The Rev. Mr. Collyer Denies the Doctrine that "All Is Vanity."

The Rev. Robert Collyer occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning and delivered a discourse on the Book of Ecclesiastes.

First he reviewed the life of Solomon, saying he was the foremost scholar of that time, and to the nation of Judea, what Alexander was to Greece and Augustus to Rome. Then he turned his attention to the Book, which he declared was a reflex of the experiences of Solomon's old age. The royal preacher is seen fighting down the black shadows that seem to overwhelm him; a touch of beautiful color shows through occasionally, but the death's head intercepts it.

The preacher declared that the Book was the most difficult of all Scripture to understand, but there is something in it that makes itself heard.

"If you believe every word it chills all piety, paralyzes all effort, and curses all prayer. If it is all true, then to die is better than to live.

"I don't believe it. It is no matter to me who the man was that wrote it—not even that he was the wisest of men. Our own experience proves it false. Solomon was not the man to testify. He was not in the right condition. If the Book is the work of Solomon's old age, that is the best reason for not believing it.

"The best reason for denying that 'All is vanity' is found in the birth, 1,000 years after this pessimistic King, of another child from the same kingly line, to whom was given another sermon to preach and to form another estimate of life.

"There are moments in our careers when we look upon life as Solomon did, because the black spot is in our eyes and coursing through our veins. But in the same moment we hear a strong voice crying out to us from on high, 'Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give ye rest.'"

Roanoke College.

SALEM, Va., June 13.—The exercises of the forty-fourth commencement of Roanoke College were begun this morning with the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mayor Gleason's Children's Party.

Mayor Patrick Gleason announced last night that he has decided to give an excursion for the school children of Long Island City on Aug. 9. He has chartered five barges, three steamers, and two tugs, and will sail around Greater New York. To feed the children the Mayor will provide 700 quarts of ice cream, 500 quarts of milk, 15,000 bananas, 8,000 bottles of soda water, 2,500 pounds of cake, and other things.

Edward Morrison Ill from Overwork.

Edward Morrison, a banker and stock broker, sixty-eight years old, of 13 West Thirty-ninth Street, fell unconscious at Amsterdam Avenue and Manhattan Street yesterday evening. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital, where the physicians said that he is suffering from overwork, but will be able to leave the hospital this morning.

POLICE GUARD CLUB DOORS

Three Patrolmen in Uniform Bar Women Visitors from the Gramercy and Shenandoah.

CAPT. CHAPMAN'S NEW SCHEME

Says His Will Is the Only Authority Necessary in the Precinct, and He Does Not Care What the Law Sets Forth.

Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station took the law into his own hands early yesterday in his fight against the Raines law clubs in the district. When he sent the midnight platoon on duty he detailed two men to the front and side doors of the Gramercy Club—Corey's—and one man at the door of the Shenandoah Club—the Bijou—with instructions to let no woman enter either place.

As soon as the men took their stations as ordered a lawyer representing Corey went to the Captain and asked his authority. "My will," said the Captain, "is all the authority needed in this precinct."

"The law gives you no such authority," said the lawyer.

"Then the law should be changed," retorted Capt. Chapman; "and, anyhow, I don't care what the law says about it. I'm going to do as I choose."

And he did. From midnight until 5:30 o'clock in the morning the policemen on the doors stopped every woman, whether with an escort or not, and threatened her with arrest if she did not go away.

Looks Like Police Tyranny.

Two men and a woman drove to the Sixth Avenue door in a cab at 2 o'clock and alighted. Policeman Mulcahy barred the way. "That woman can't go in. You men may, if you choose, but she can't," he said.

"Why, what do you know of that lady?" said one of the men. "She is my wife. Did you ever see her before?"

"No, I never did, and I never want to see her again," answered the policeman. "And I don't care if she's your grandmother. If you don't take her away pretty quick I'll lock the whole crew of you up."

The party drove away. Roundsman Ennis, who was in charge of the "firing party," as some nicknamed the detail, told Corey that Mulcahy had acted under orders. The same state of affairs prevailed at the Bijou, where Policeman Becker was stationed.

The proprietors of both places have engaged counsel, and to-day will apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with them. Capt. Chapman says if the injunction is issued he will obey it, but until it is issued policemen from his command will go on duty every night with similar instructions to those given them Saturday.

None of the other places in the precinct was interfered with. Drinks were as easily obtainable as they have been every Sunday since the Raines law amendments were passed, and clubs and hotels did a thriving business. None of the clubs refused any new members, despite the strain on their accommodations caused by the rise in temperature. The hotels operated about as usual, and the police pursued their usual policy. Every here and there they arrested a bartender or a waiter and took him to the station house. Then, after he had given bail, he went back to his business, and attended a perfunctory hearing in the City Magistrate's court of the district, and was either discharged or paroled for future examination. The police have so far refused to accept the ruling of the court that a sandwich is a meal, and the majority of yesterday's arrests were made in defiance of that ruling.

Albert Benes, bartender at 1,325 Avenue A for Joseph Pospisil, the originator of the title "Pantata," was arrested and bailed in $500 at the Yorkville Court for not having the liquor tax certificate on exhibition in the saloon window.

Along the East Side.

In the lower end of the city and along the east side the law was generally well observed. There is little temptation for the better class of saloon keepers to sell drinks on Sunday, and the poorer dealers are afraid to risk the heavy penalties provided by the law. Far up town, in the parks, everything was wide open, the club charters permitting the proprietors to serve all who came along. Chief Conlin expects by next Sunday to have a decision that will show him just what the privileges conferred by the club charters are. The action against the Cosmopolitan Club—Silver Dollar Smith's—will be argued some time during the week—it is set for Wednesday—and the ruling of the court there will close or open beyond the possibility of closing all like clubs in the city. Corey's trial on a charge of maintaining a disorderly place at his Gramercy Club is also scheduled to come up to-day or to-morrow in General Sessions, and altogether the police anticipate a sweeping victory all along the line. The Chief said Saturday, no matter how the cases are decided by the courts, the trials in themselves will be a vindication of any accusation of supineness on the part of the department.

If the defendants are convicted the police will have secured the convictions, and if they are acquitted no one will doubt that the police have done their duty, and that the blame lies with the law and its framers.

Policeman Reuben Connor arrested Richard Orell, a waiter at the Hotel Richelieu, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening. Connor went to the hotel and ordered and ate dinner. Then he asked the waiter for a bottle of wine to take home with him. The waiter served the wine and received the money for it. He was arrested for violating the Raines law. The proprietor of the hotel gave bail for him at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

The total arrests for the day, as reported at Police Headquarters, were 48, against 42 for the previous Sunday. There were 9 in the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct, against 12 of the week before, and 3 in the West Thirtieth, as against 9 of the Sunday before. In thirteen of the precincts no arrest was made for excise violation.

FUNERAL OF MORITZ COHN.

Services Held in the Synagogue of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.

In honor of Moritz Cohn, who died in Berlin on May 26 last, funeral services were held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the synagogue of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, of which he had been the President. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, minister of the congregation, conducted the service, and delivered the funeral oration, in which he paid a high tribute to the character and benevolence of Mr. Cohn.

The body arrived in New York last Friday, and a preliminary service over the remains was held prior to the synagogue ritual at Mr. Cohn's late home, 951 Madison Avenue, at which Dr. Wise officiated, assisted by M. R. De Leeuw.

A large number of the officers and members of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, many members of the Progress Club, of which Mr. Cohn had been an active member; delegations from the Mutual Benefit and Burial Society, Gates of Prayer, Empire City Lodge No. 206, F. and A. M.; the Sisterhood of Personal Service, and the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society were present, as well as other people of prominence in the city.